

THE GEOGRAPHY OF FLORIDA  
BY  
ROWENA LONGMIRE

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N. Carl Brown

Leon High School

7th Grade

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# THE GEOGRAPHY OF FLORIDA

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## I. FLORIDA AS A WHOLE

**Position.** Florida occupies the extreme southeastern part of the United States. (Adv. Geog., Fig. 192.) It lies between 24 degrees 30 minutes and 31 degrees north latitude, and between 80 degrees and 87 degrees 38 minutes west longitude. The northern portion of the state west of the 83d meridian is a long strip of country averaging forty-four miles in width and extending to the Perdido River. The southern portion forms a well-defined peninsula, terminating in East Cape, the most southerly point of the mainland of the United States. (Fig. 2.)

**Size.** In area Florida comprises 58,666 square miles, being a little larger than Michigan, and a little smaller than Georgia. The greatest distance across the state from

east to west is 360 miles; and from north to south about 420 miles.

**Coast Line.** The state has more than 1,200 miles of seacoast. The most important projections are Cape Canaveral on the east, East Cape and Cape Sable in the extreme southwest, and Capes Romano, St. George, and San Blas on the Gulf of Mexico. (Fig. 2.)

The eastern coast is comparatively regular because of its protection by long barrier beaches. (Fig. 2.) Picturesque lagoons, long enough in some places to be called "rivers," lie between these beaches and the mainland. Halifax River, Indian River (Fig. 12), and Lake Worth are formed in this way. From Miami, on the southeastern coast, a chain of islands curves around the southern shore and terminates in the Dry Tortugas. (Fig. 2.) These islands vary

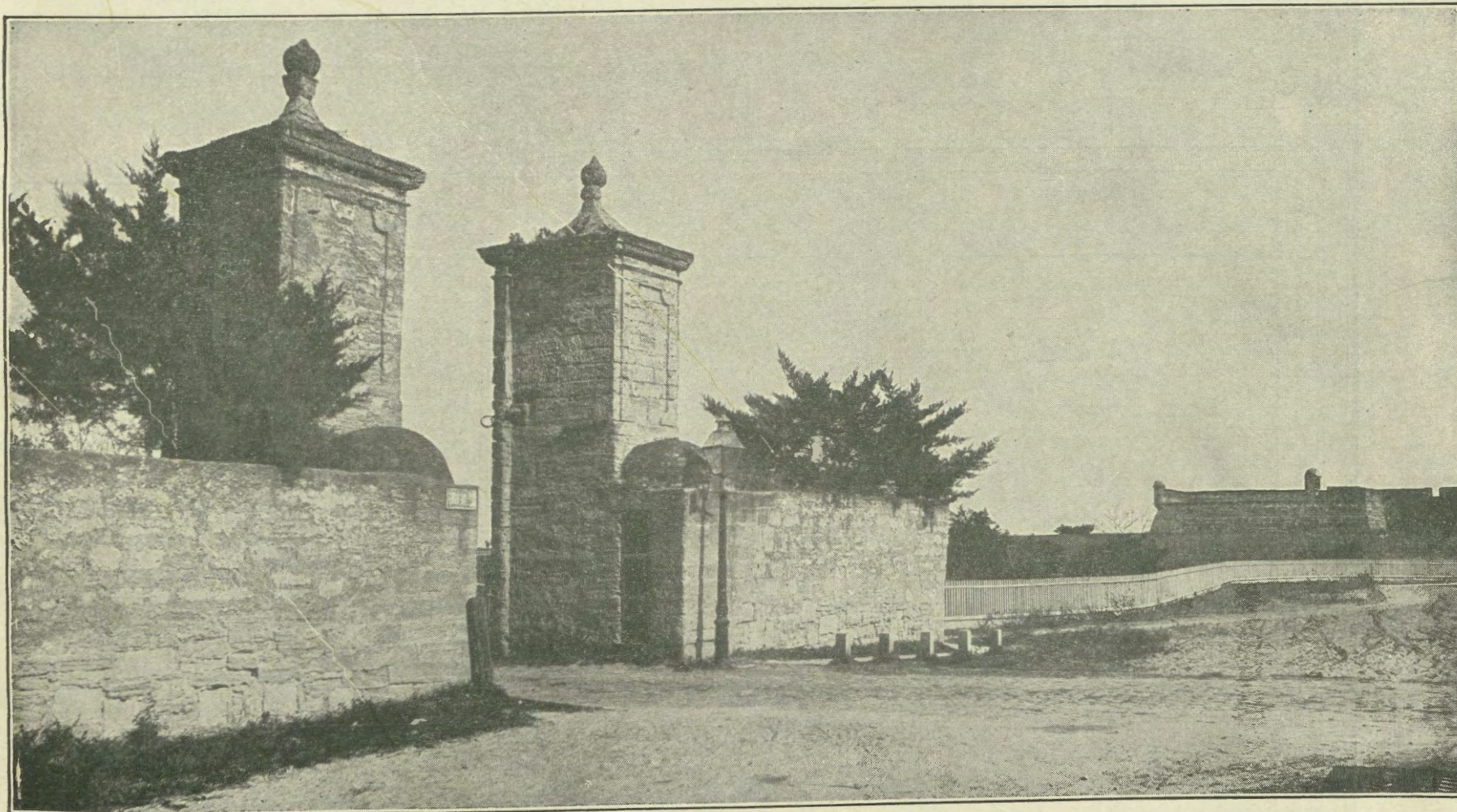
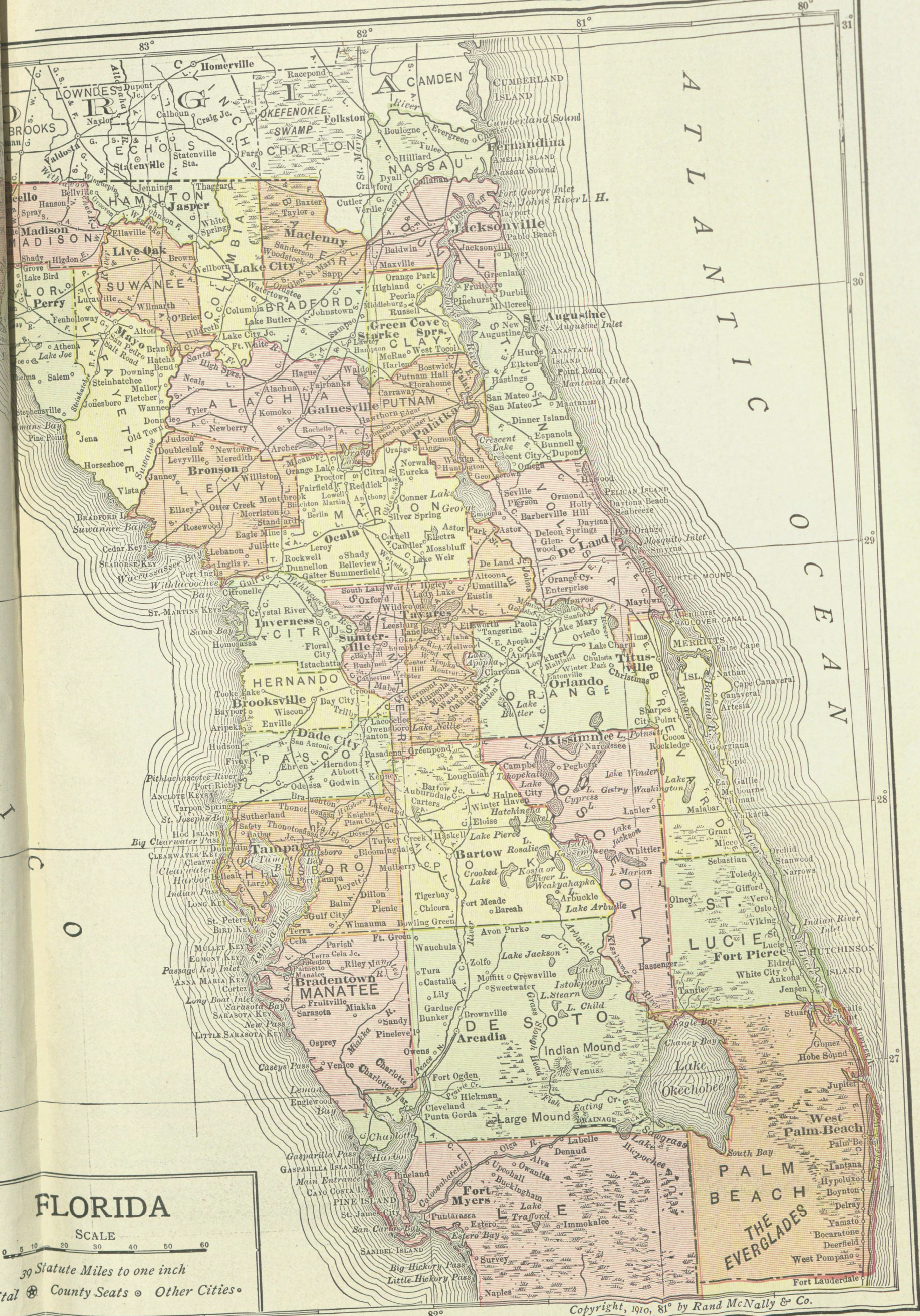


FIG. 1. Old city gate, and Fort Marion, St. Augustine.





**FLORIDA**

SCALE  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

39 Statute Miles to one inch

Capital \* County Seats o Other Cities



in length from one to thirty miles; the island of greatest width, three miles, is Key Largo. Biscayne Bay, Barnes Sound, and Florida Bay separate these islands from the mainland. Some of them are covered with beautiful coconut palms and mangrove swamps; others with beach grasses and weeds; and others with scrubby hard-wood trees, palms, and even pines.

The Gulf shore is irregular, being indented by Charlotte Harbor, and by the bays of Ponce de Leon, Sarasota, Tampa, Waccassee, Apalachee, Apalachicola, St. Andrews, Choctawhatchee, and Pensacola (Fig. 3), besides other smaller bays.

**Structure.** The underlying foundation rock throughout the state is a massive and very thick limestone. Above this are later formations of clay, marl, and sand. Coquina rock, found on the east coast, is formed from the cementation of masses of shells.

The southern portion of the peninsula has attracted the attention of geologists for many years. Its formation is due, in large

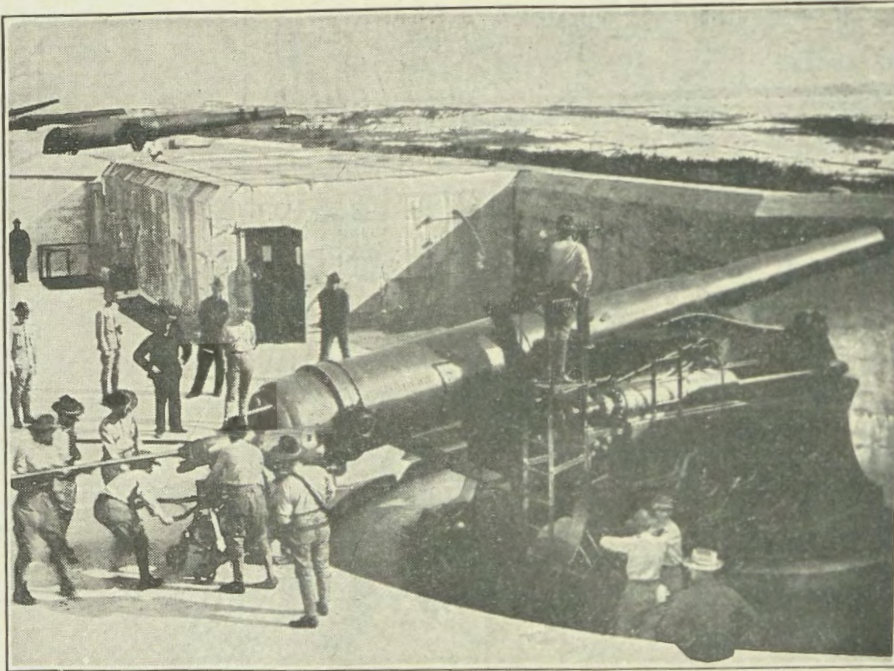


FIG. 3. Loading a twelve-inch modern gun, at Fort Pickens, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay.

measuring seaweed, driftwood, and particles of floating sand and marl, gradually extends the shore line outward. The Florida Keys are still growing under the action of coral polyps. In Dade County the seashore plainly reveals its formation in the white perforated rock rising but a few feet above the blue of the ocean.

In examining the rocks of Florida, fossil human remains have been found in the borders of Little Sarasota Bay along the Gulf coast. Fossil skeletons have been discovered also on Rock Island in Lake Monroe.

**Surface.** Florida is a region of comparatively slight relief. Between the Suwanee and Blackwater rivers in the northern section,

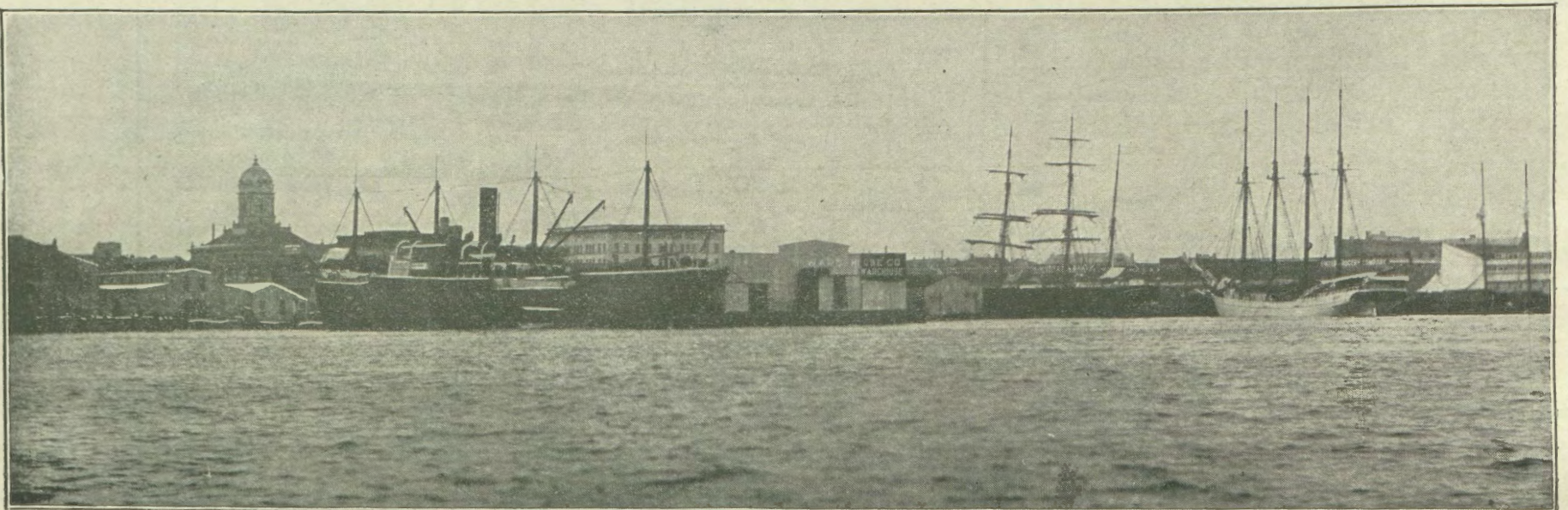


FIG. 4. View of the St. Johns River and harbor at Jacksonville.



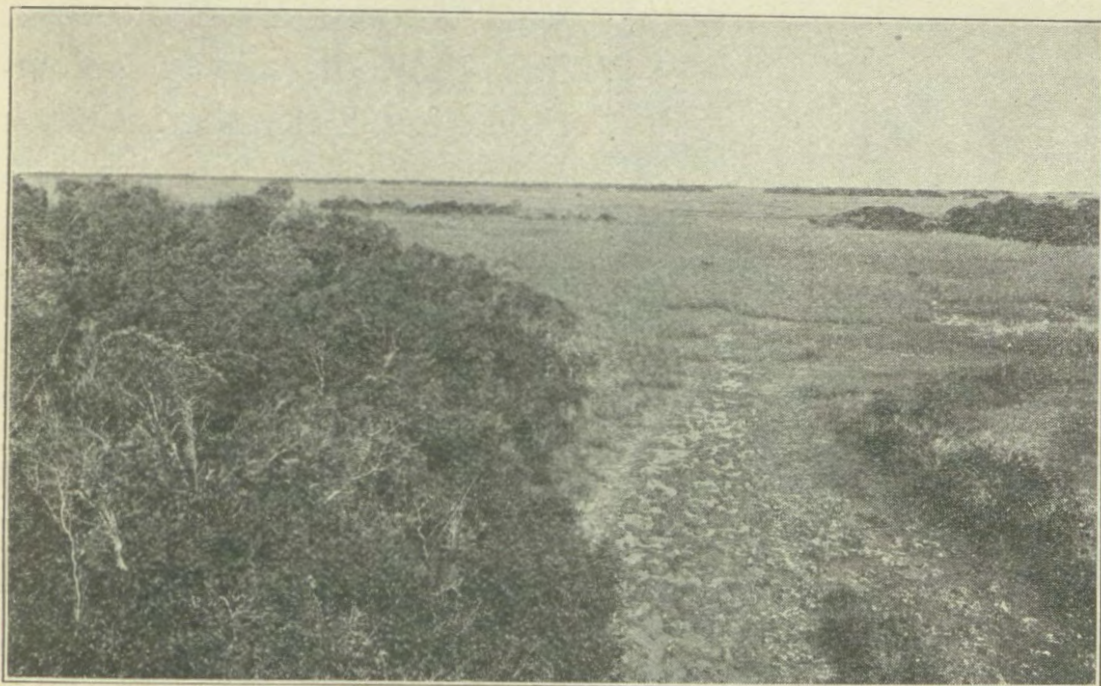


FIG. 5. A scene in the Everglades.

are hills which rise 300 feet above sea level. A broad, irregular ridge of land, rising in some places 200 feet above sea level, extends south in the middle of the peninsula. This ridge slopes gently toward the eastern and the western coasts, and approaches a flat surface in De Soto County. Those portions of the state lying in the Everglades, and those on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, are low and level.

The Everglades comprise a vast expanse of sedges, long stretches of shallow water varying from a few inches to several feet in depth, scattered clumps of bushes, and many islands. (Fig. 5.) From the surface of accumulated sand and mud, grows a rank, coarse grass eight or ten feet high, having a serrated edge, which gives it the name of "saw grass."

This region, having no outlet, is too wet for cultivation, but a system of successful drainage is now under way. By means of canals it is hoped to lower the surface of Lake Okechobee and thus reclaim the Everglades. (Figs. 6 and 10.) A soil of surpassing richness will then be open for cultivation.

**Soils.** The average soil of Florida is sandy, mixed with more or less clay, lime, and organic matter. The soils of different parts of the state, however, are classified as pine lands, swamp lands, and high and low hammock lands.

The *Pine Lands* are of different grades. "First-class pine lands" are very productive, while scrub-pine lands are of little value.

The *Swamp Lands* are alluvial in character and occupy natural depressions or basins, which have gradually filled up with deposits of vegetable debris washed in from adjacent higher lands. (Fig. 5.) Drainage is indispensable, but once drained and under cultivation their fertility is inexhaustible. Both high and low hammocks have a deep soil; the former occupies higher ground and in general presents an undulating surface. Both will produce staple farm products, vegetables, and those fruits that are adapted to the climate.

**Drainage.** The eastern slope of Florida drains into the Atlantic Ocean; the northern and western sections into the Gulf of Mexico. There is some inland drainage effected by lakes and a few streams. (Fig. 2.)

The St. Johns (Fig. 4) is the largest and

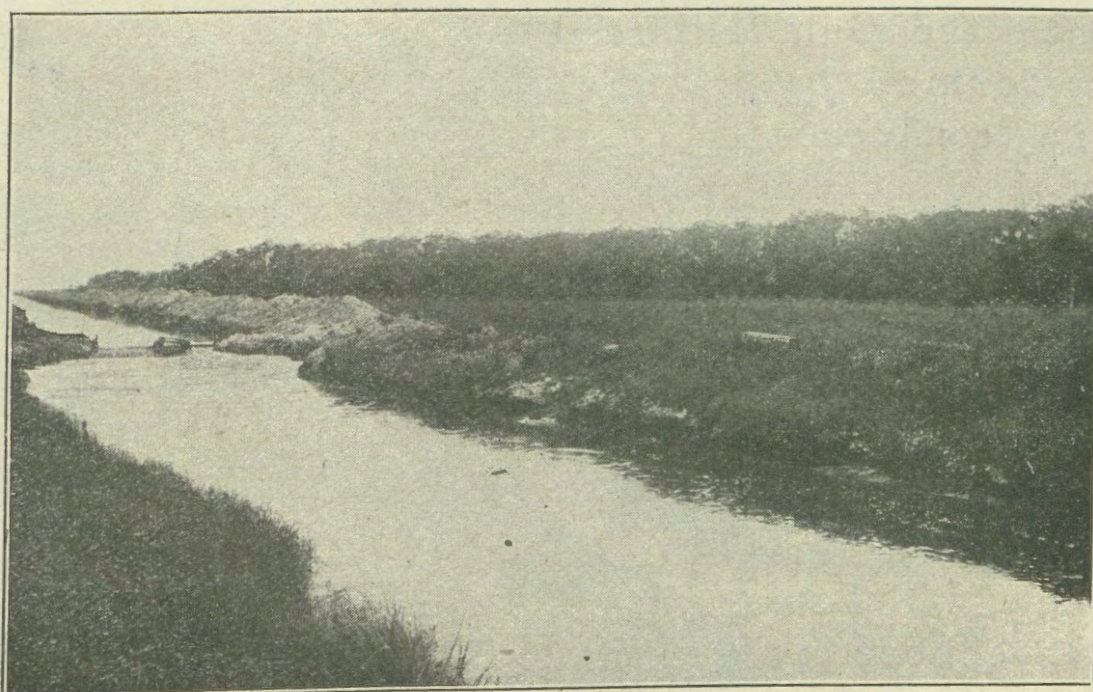


FIG. 6. A section of one of the canals draining the Everglades.



most important river of the state. It rises in Brevard County, flows in a north-westerly direction to Jacksonville, then directly east into the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable for ocean steamers from its mouth to Jacksonville, and for large river boats as far as Sanford, Orange County. It passes through a number of lakes, the largest of which is Lake George. Its principal tributary is the beautiful Oklawaha (Fig. 7), which rises in Lake County, winds northeastward through Marion County and part of Putnam, and empties into the St. Johns near Welaka.

The St. Marys River forms part of the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, and drains the northeastern portion of the state.

The Suwanee (Fig. 8), famous in folklore and in song, rises in southeastern Georgia and winds southward into the Gulf of Mexico. It receives the Withlacoochee of Georgia, the Alapaha, and the Santa Fe as tributaries. The greater part of its course is navigable.

The Apalachicola, the largest river flowing into the Gulf, is formed by the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee. It has a rapid current and is navigable its entire length. The Caloosahatchee River is connected with Lake Okechobee by a canal. It flows



FIG. 7. A scene along the bank of the Oklawaha River.

west through a section which has limited railway accommodation, hence there is much transportation by steamers over its waters. Other rivers of less importance are the Perdido, which bounds Florida on the west, the Escambia, Blackwater, Yellow, Econfinia, and the Choctawhatchee. The Ocklockonee and the Aucilla flow through the beautiful hill country of north Florida and empty into Apalachee Bay. The Withlacoochee, Hillsboro, Miakka, Manatee, and Peace rivers drain the western counties of the peninsula.

The inland section of southern Florida is drained in part by the Kissimmee River, which rises in Osceola County, flows south, and empties into Lake Okechobee. Since the completion of the drainage canal between this lake and the Caloosahatchee River, boats may make the trip from Kissimmee City to the Gulf of Mexico.

**Lakes and Springs.** Beautiful lakes are found in almost every part of the state, but the principal lake region is in the central

peninsula. (Fig. 9.) Lake Okechobee is one of the largest and most interesting lakes of the Southern Atlantic States. (Fig. 10.) It is about a thousand square miles in extent, and lies in the northern border of the Everglades between Palm Beach and De Soto counties. Lakes Istokpoga,

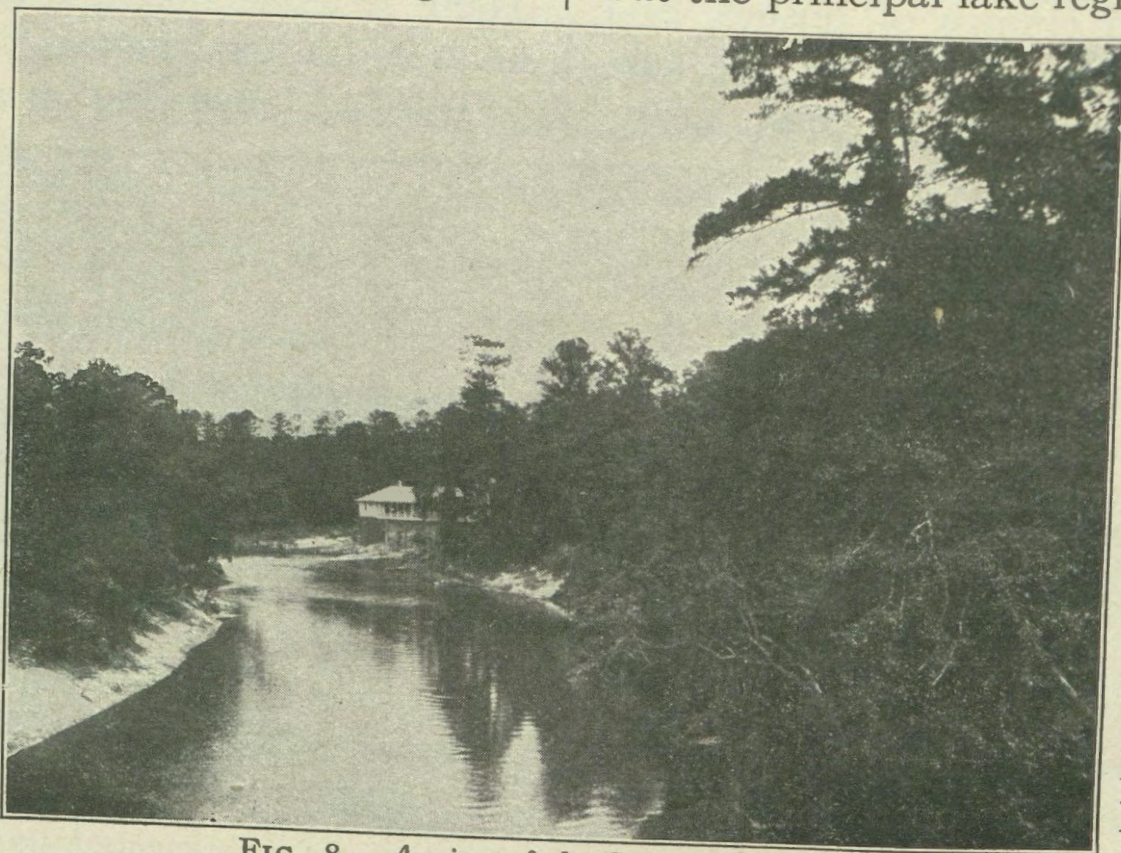


FIG. 8. A view of the Suwanee River.





FIG. 9. A lake in Alachua County.

Kissimmee, Tohopekaliga, Apopka, Harris, and George are other large lakes in the peninsula. (Fig. 2.) Lake Miccosukee, picturesque and historic, and Lake Iamonia are among the largest of West Florida.

Silver Spring, in Marion County, is the best known though not the largest spring in the state. Its basin is thirty-five feet deep and its waters so clear that small fish can be seen at its greatest depth. Its outlet, averaging fifty feet in width, opens into the Oklawaha River. Silver Spring is the subject of tradition and legend; by some persons it is believed to be the "fountain of youth" sought by Florida's Spanish discoverer; and by others it is considered the basis of many an Indian legend. Wakulla Spring in Wakulla County is eighty-three feet deep and covers four acres. Among other springs of interest are Tarpon in Hillsboro County, Wekiva in Orange County, White Sulphur Spring in Hamilton County, Ichatucknee in Columbia County, Green Cove Spring in Clay County, Crystal River Springs which give rise to Crystal River, DeFuniak in Walton County, Blue Spring in Marion County, and Kissengen in Polk County.

Numerous caverns, sink holes, and several natural bridges in Florida are the results of an extensive

underground drainage. Artesian water may be found in nearly all sections of the state. The wells vary from 60 to 400 feet in depth.

**Climate.** Because of the close proximity of Florida to the ocean, its climate is insular and equable. Extremes of heat and cold are rare, the mean annual temperature being 71 degrees. During winter in the northern part of the state, ice frequently forms

in exposed vessels of water; and even as far south as Tampa Bay frost often occurs, but in general the temperature is mild. The heat of the long summers is greatly mitigated by refreshing breezes from the sea, so that the season is more pleasant there than in many states farther north. The nights are cool, owing partly to the country's sandy surface, which gives up heat readily. The autumn and early winter weather is not surpassed anywhere in the world.

Florida's season of greatest rain is from June to October. About halfway down the peninsula, where the rainfall is greatest, it averages sixty inches for the year; but the average for the entire state is fifty-four inches for the year.

**Vegetation.** Pine forests grow in nearly every part of the state. These trees furnish

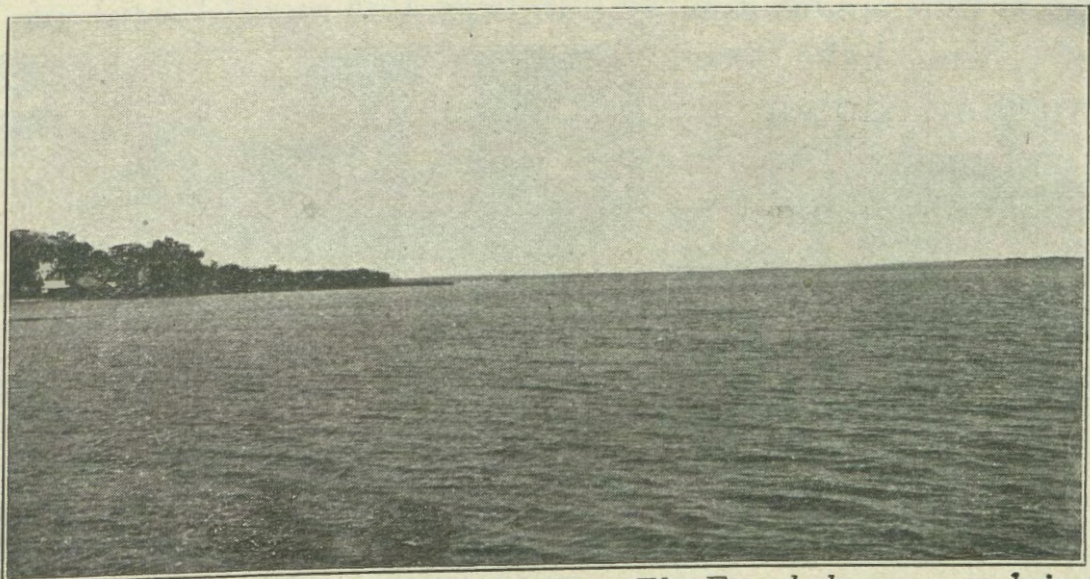


FIG. 10. A view of Lake Okechobee. The Everglades are now being reclaimed by canals draining into this lake, another drainage canal connecting the Caloosahatchee River with the lake affording the waters an outlet to the Gulf.



naval stores which constitute a large portion of the wealth of the state. Along the streams and in the hammocks and swamps of the interior, many other valuable woods are found. Among them are cedar, useful for fence posts and household chests, tubs, and buckets; the cypress, the most valuable wood for shingles (Fig. 11); the live oak, a hard, fine-grained wood, impervious to water; and the water oak, useful and beautiful as a shade tree. The magnolia tree has rich, glossy leaves and large, fragrant blossoms.

Among several species of palms, the cabbage palmetto is most abundant. (Fig. 12.) Its leaves sometimes measure seven feet in circumference, and out of its fiber hats and baskets are made. Other trees are the hickory, holly, bay, sweet gum, black gum, yellow poplar, wild cherry, sassafras, mulberry, dogwood, ash, and persimmon.

Yellow jessamine, goldenrod, orchids, wild sunflowers, lilies, violets, and pitcher plants are common wild flowers.

**Animal Life.** Wild deer, foxes, opossums, rabbits, and squirrels are found in every section of the state. At one time black bears were found in large numbers, but most of them have been hunted down by sportsmen. Two distinguishing animals of Florida are the alligator, which is found in the lakes and along the rivers, and the manatee or sea cow (Fig. 13), which makes its home at the mouths of rivers and eats vegetable food.



FIG. 11. Swamp cypress trees growing along the borders of Lake Bradford, near Tallahassee.

Wild turkeys, ducks, and quail are numerous, and some birds of beautiful plumage are found in the peninsula. The mocking bird, that sweet singer without a rival in the southern states, lives in all parts of Florida.

Of the reptiles of the state, the diamond-back rattlesnake, the largest of its species, and the highland moccasin are the most venomous. Another little animal found in large numbers is the gopher.

The streams and lakes of the interior abound in those varieties of fish which inhabit fresh water, such as the bream, perch, black bass, and pike. In the coastal waters are many other kinds, among them the pompano, sea trout, Spanish mackerel, grouper, red snapper, bluefish, and mullet. Fishing for tarpon has great attraction for visiting sportsmen. This is a large game fish, six feet long, with beautiful silvery scales. It frequents the waters in the vicinity of Tarpon Springs. Oysters are found in great numbers; and sponges are gathered in the southern and west coast waters.

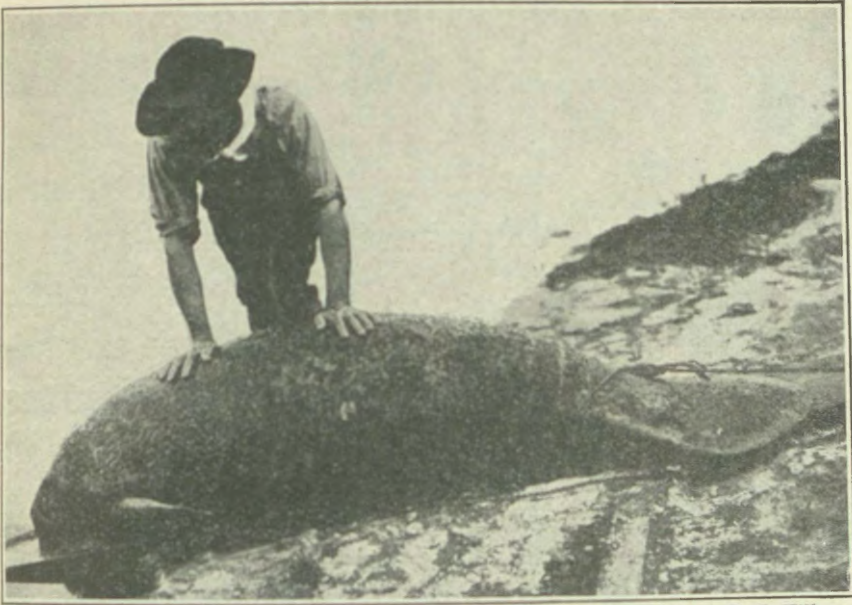
**Minerals.** Phosphate is the principal mineral of Florida. It is found in a narrow,

curved belt reaching from a short distance west of Apalachicola, southeast and south, to the Gulf in Manatee and Lee counties, a distance of 350 miles. Kaolin is found in the central peninsula section from Putnam to Polk counties. Fullers' earth, which is extremely valuable in



FIG. 12. A grove of cabbage palmettoes on Indian River.





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FIG. 13. *A manatee, or sea cow.*

clarifying oils, is found in Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, and Manatee counties. Surface deposits of peat are found in the Everglades, in and around areas of tall saw grass. Exposures of limestone are abundant in Marion County.

**People.** The Indian tribes that inhabited Florida at the time of Ponce de Leon's discovery have passed away, but a few Seminoles, descendants of outcast Creek Indians and runaway negroes from Georgia plantations, still live in the southern portion of the peninsula. (Fig. 14.)

The first white settlers of the historic period of the country were Spaniards, and there is still a considerable number of families at Pensacola and St. Augustine that are descendants of those early Spanish settlers. After Florida became a territory of the United States, settlers from other states came in, and they are the ancestors of the greater part of the present population. Each year a large number of people move in from colder and more thickly settled states, so that the population includes people from every state in the Union.

In Tampa and its suburbs are a number of Cubans who are engaged in cigar making.

Negroes live in every section of the state; this population is large north of the parallel of 29 degrees 30 minutes.

The total population for 1905 is 614,845. Of this number 348,923 are whites; 265,922 are negroes and other races. There are 27,127 people of foreign birth.

**Agriculture.** Owing to the long summers and the great amount of moisture in Florida, agriculture is the leading industry. From Alachua and Baker counties to the western boundary of the state is the principal section for field crops and dairy products. Here both upland and sea island cotton yield

abundantly; the income from this crop in 1908 was \$3,653,303. Corn grows in all parts of the state, the greatest yields being in Suwanee, Jackson, Leon, and Jefferson counties. Sugar cane and sweet potatoes grow in every county in the state, the latter giving the largest



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FIG. 14. *Seminole Indians in the Everglades.*

returns for the least labor of any state product. Gadsden and Leon counties produce large crops of tobacco. (Fig. 15.)

FIG. 15. *Tobacco growing, Gadsden County.*



Among other products are oats, rye, alfalfa, cassava, velvet beans, peanuts, hay from native grasses, field peas, and upland rice.

There is a good annual increase in stock raising, and in poultry and dairy products. The large ranges in southern Florida afford excellent pasturage for cattle, so that an extensive cattle business is carried on there. In the middle and southern portions of the peninsula, the raising of vegetables for northern markets forms an important industry. Cucumbers, lettuce, beans, celery, Irish potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, egg plant, watermelons, and cantaloupes are grown in large quantities. (Fig. 17.) Orange County produces more than 245,000 crates of celery a year, and Dade County more than 961,000 crates of tomatoes.

**Horticulture.** Florida shows a wonderful advancement in the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits. Oranges and grapefruit of the citrus family, besides pineapples, pears, and strawberries, are grown and shipped in large quantities. The cultivation of orange groves requires great care, but the Florida orange, having an unusually fine flavor, brings good prices in the markets. Hence the growing of oranges is profitable and when conditions are favorable it is usually the leading industry of the county.

There is an



FIG. 16. A pecan tree, two years old.

increasing acreage in lemons and limes, but as yet the yield of fruit is not enough to furnish large shipments. Bananas, peaches, avocado pears, figs, sugar apples, mangoes, and guavas are produced. In some counties grapes are cultivated on a large scale.

Delicious paper-shell pecans here reach perfection, and in several counties large groves have been planted. (Fig. 16.) Both Lee and

Dade counties produce a few cocoanuts, but not in marketable quantities.

**Mining.** Mining for phosphate is one of the great occupations of the state, the total amount of this product in 1908 exceeding 1,940,000 long tons. The most extensive mines are located in Hillsboro, Polk, Alachua, Suwanee, and Marion counties. (Fig. 18.) In Putnam and in Lake counties, kaolin is mined to a considerable extent. Mining for fullers' earth brings in about \$235,000 annually, although only three places, Quincy and Mount Pleasant in Gadsden County, and Ellenton, Manatee County, are engaged in this work.

Several kinds of building stone found in the state have been utilized: coquina, of which the Ponce de Leon and other St. Augustine buildings have been made; Vicksburg limestone, and Miami oolite.

**Fishing.** The great variety of food fishes, the large quantity of

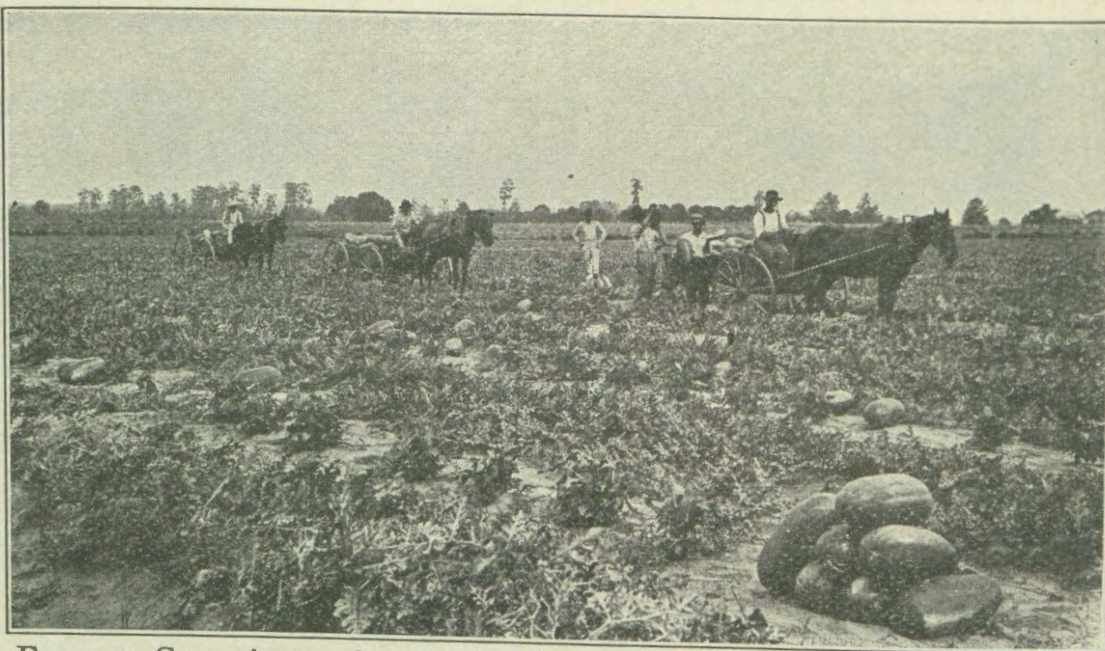


FIG. 17. Scene in a melon field. The growing of melons and cantaloupes for northern markets is a profitable industry in several counties.



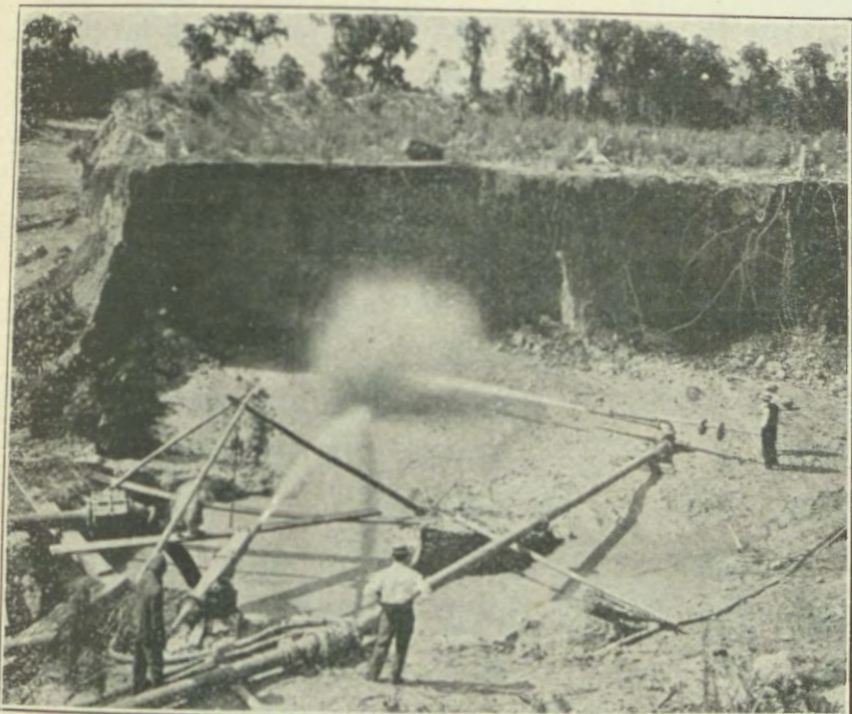


FIG. 18. Hydraulic mining of phosphate, Polk County.

oysters, and the amount of sponges in the coastal waters of Florida make fishing one of the prominent industries. The products of the fisheries of the Gulf coast alone exceed those of any other Gulf state by 23,000,000 pounds a year. The principal coast fishing centers are Key West, Punta Gorda, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Cedar Keys, Apalachicola, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Fernandina, the Indian River region, Lake Worth, and Biscayne Bay.

In the waters about Key West one hundred or more species of food fish are found. Shad are caught in great numbers in the St. Johns River, and in recent years catfish

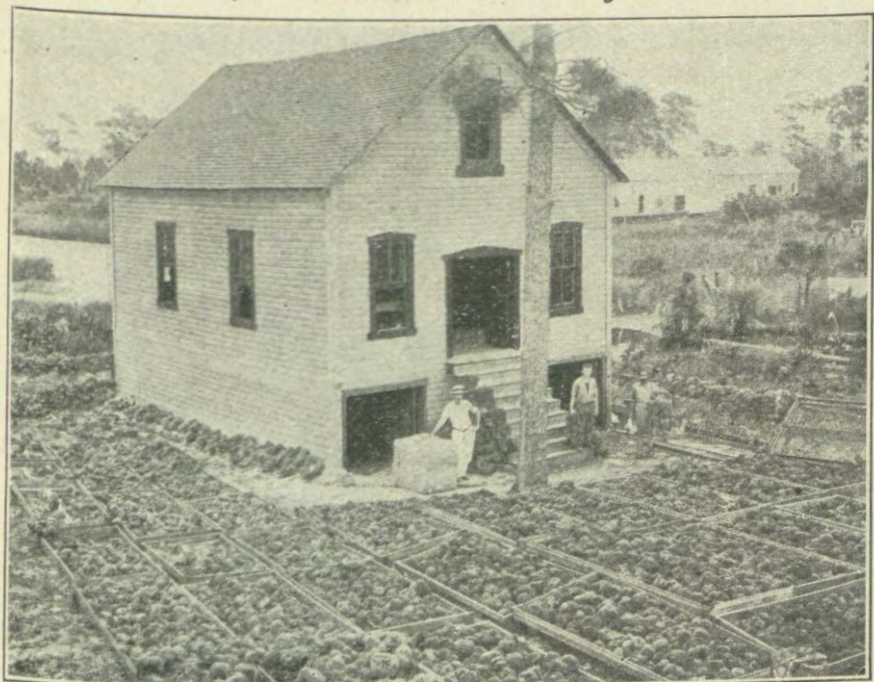


FIG. 19. View of a sponge-packing house, at Tarpon Springs. The sponges are drying on racks.

from the inland waters have been shipped to northern markets.

Oysters are found in abundance on the upper eastern and western coasts, but not in great numbers on the southern shore. The most important as well as the most extensive grounds are those in Apalachicola Bay and vicinity.

Florida holds the unique place of being the only state that has sponge fisheries. The principal sponge grounds lie about the Florida Keys, as far northeastward as Cape Florida, and on the west coast from Clearwater Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Key West, Tampa, and Tarpon Springs are the prin-



FIG. 20. Diving boats anchored at the sponge exchange docks, Tarpon Springs.

cipal marketing places. Tarpon Springs has the largest sponge trade of any place in the Union. (Fig. 19.) Sometimes 150 boats loaded with sponges are anchored at the exchange docks at one time. (Fig. 20.) For sponge gathering the dealers at Tarpon Springs employ a number of Greeks, because of their skill in diving.

**Manufacturing.** The extensive forests of Florida furnish materials for the manufacture of pine timber and lumber which supply much of the home demand as well as shipments to other states. The product is largely from the long-leaf or yellow pine, and is shipped chiefly from the ports of



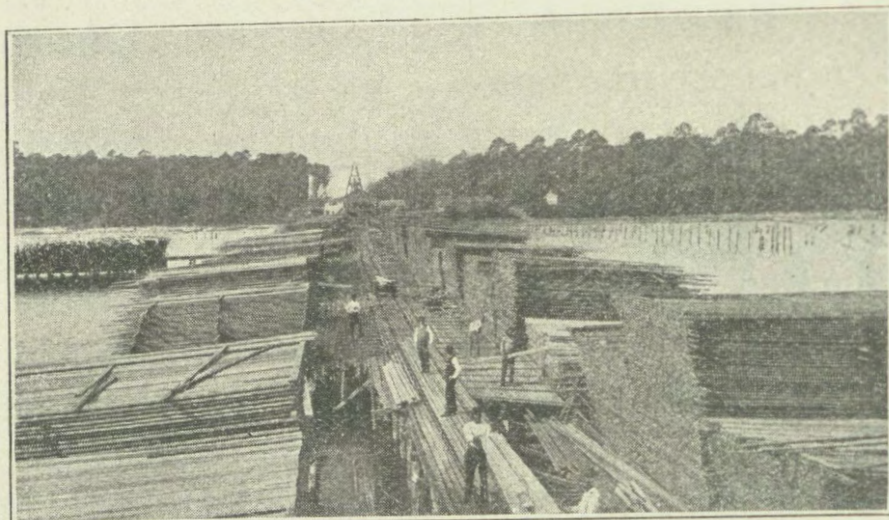


FIG. 21. *Scene at a lumber wharf, on Escambia Bay.*

Jacksonville, Fernandina, Port Tampa, and Pensacola. (Fig. 21.) Large quantities of shingles are made from cypress trees. The manufacture of naval stores amounts to \$8,443,000 a year. The cigar manufactures, especially those of Tampa and Key West, are among the largest of the southern states. The state's annual income from the manufacture of cigars alone amounts to nearly \$20,000,000. Other manufactures of importance are ice, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, crates, barrels, and baskets.

**Commerce and Transportation.** The state is intersected by 4,693 miles of railroad, which combined with the numerous waterways place the advantages of travel and transportation within reach of every county of the state. The principal trade of Florida is with the northern states, though some products—phosphate, sponges, and cigars—are shipped to foreign countries.

The principal railroads in Florida are the Atlantic Coast Line, which reaches nearly every county between the 81st and 83d meridians; the Louisville & Nashville in West Florida; the Seaboard Air Line, which runs from the Chattahoochee River to Jacksonville, then southward to nearly all the leading points in the middle and western part of the peninsula; the Georgia Southern & Florida in the northern part of the state; and the Florida East Coast Railway, so named because it extends down the east coast. From the southeastern shore of the peninsula this road

is built across the Florida Keys and the intervening channels of the sea to Knight's Key, within forty miles of Key West. When completed to that point, trains will be transferred to Havana by means of ferry boats. This East Coast Extension is considered a wonderful piece of engineering. (Fig. 22.)

There are numerous other railroads in the state covering shorter distances but doing a good deal of business.

**History.** In 1513 Ponce de Leon discovered Florida and landed a little north of the present city of St. Augustine. The stories about his search for gold and for the fountain of youth, and of his naming the country from the Spanish term for Easter Sunday, are well known. As results of further effort on the part of the Spaniards, St. Augustine was founded in 1565 and Pensacola in 1696. (Fig. 1.)

Many romantic tales, as well as tales of cruelty and revenge, of experiences with the Indians, of attempted colonies, of the persecution of early settlers, and of the discouragements and failures of Christian missionaries, are connected with the period of discovery and exploration.

In 1763 Florida came under English control, having been given in exchange for Havana. Although most of the Spaniards left, England succeeded in encouraging new

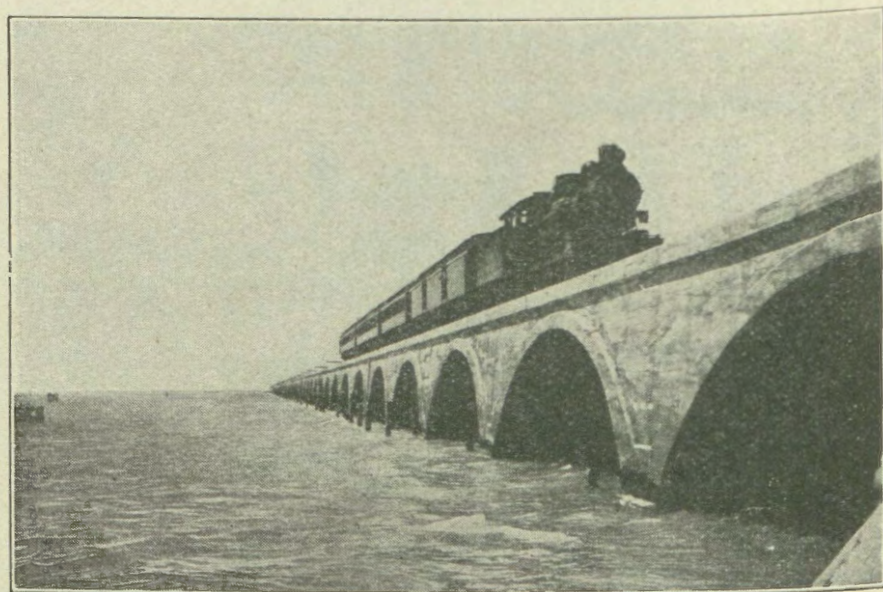


FIG. 22. *View of the Key West express approaching Long Key. This structure, built of concrete arches, is about two miles long.*



settlers to come in from the mother country and from Georgia and Carolina. It was during the English rule that the Turnbull Colony established a settlement at New Smyrna.

Florida, being a new colony, had not the same causes to complain against the mother country during the Revolutionary War as the older colonies had, hence she remained a royal colony. In 1783 she was exchanged for the Bahama Islands and remained under Spanish control until 1819. At that time the United States bought the entire colony for \$5,000,000.

During the period of territorial government the Seminole War was waged. This checked the growth of the territory and cost the government great loss in life and money. In 1845 Florida was admitted to the Union, being the fourteenth state added to the American Republic.

When the Civil War broke out, the state passed the ordinance of secession in 1861 and contributed her share of men to the southern army. Two battles, the one at Olustee, the other at Natural Bridge, resulted in victories for the Confederates.

Since the war some important movements that have marked the advancement of the state are the Disston Land Sale, by which the main debt against the Internal Improvement Fund was liquidated; the adoption of the primary system of nominating officers; the establishment of a state board of health; and the increased appropriations of funds for public education.

**Government.** The present constitution, which went into effect in 1888, provides

for three departments of government: the legislative, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives; the executive, whose power is vested in a Governor and six cabinet officers; the judicial, which consists of a Supreme Court and five lesser courts. The Legislature meets every two years, in April, in the capitol (Fig. 23) at Tallahassee, and the regular session lasts sixty days. The House of Representatives will have seventy members in the session of 1911, these members being elected every two years. The Senate numbers thirty-two members, who serve for four years. The Governor is elected for four years but cannot serve two terms in succession. His cabinet is elected

by the people for a term of four years. It consists of a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, an Attorney-General, a Comptroller, a Commissioner of Agriculture, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Six justices, elected for six years, comprise the Supreme Court.

There are eight Cir-

cuit courts whose judges are appointed by the Governor. In such counties as the Legislature may see fit to establish them County and Criminal courts exist. There are County Judges' courts and Justices of the Peace courts. The Legislature has power to establish Municipal courts.

**Education.** The state officers of public education are the Governor, who is president of the State Board, the Secretary of the State, the Attorney-general, the Treasurer, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is secretary of the State Board. There are county superintendents and county school boards, trustees of special

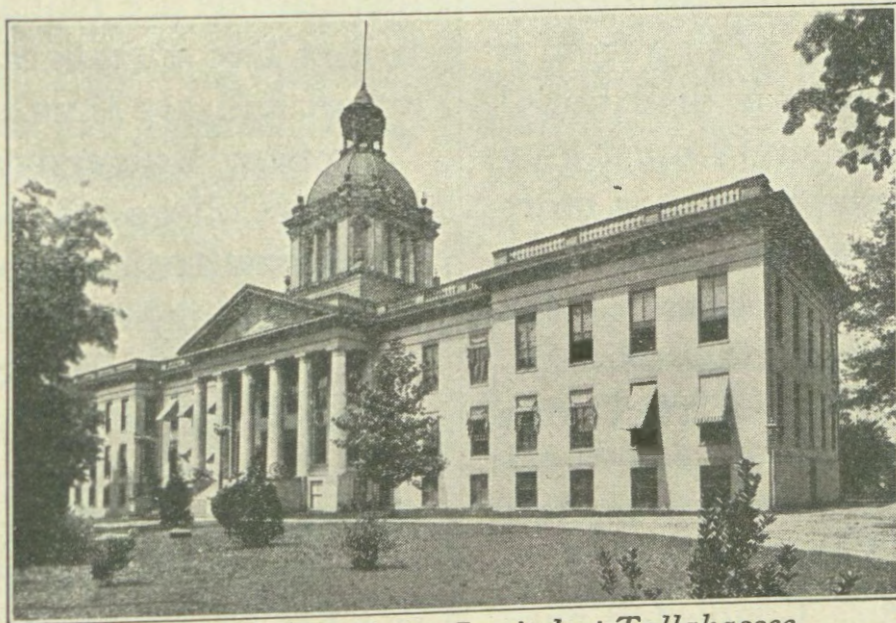


FIG. 23. *The State Capitol at Tallahassee.*



tax districts, and supervisors of other school districts not levying a special tax. The state provides for all grades of elementary and secondary education, for higher education, and for the training of teachers.

Public school funds are derived from several sources: from a permanent fund of \$1,200,000, which is slowly increasing, the interest alone is used; a fund arising from a constitutional tax of one mill is distributed among the counties; every county must levy a tax of not less than three mills nor more than seven, and special districts may levy an additional three mills. All teachers of the public schools must pass the uniform examinations for certificates, upon questions prepared by the State Superintendent.

The State University for Men is located at Gainesville (Fig. 24), and the State College for Women at Tallahassee. Connected with each of these institutions is a training school for teachers. With the University is the State Experiment Station (Fig. 25), receiving liberal



FIG. 24. *View of the campus and buildings of the State University for Men at Gainesville.*

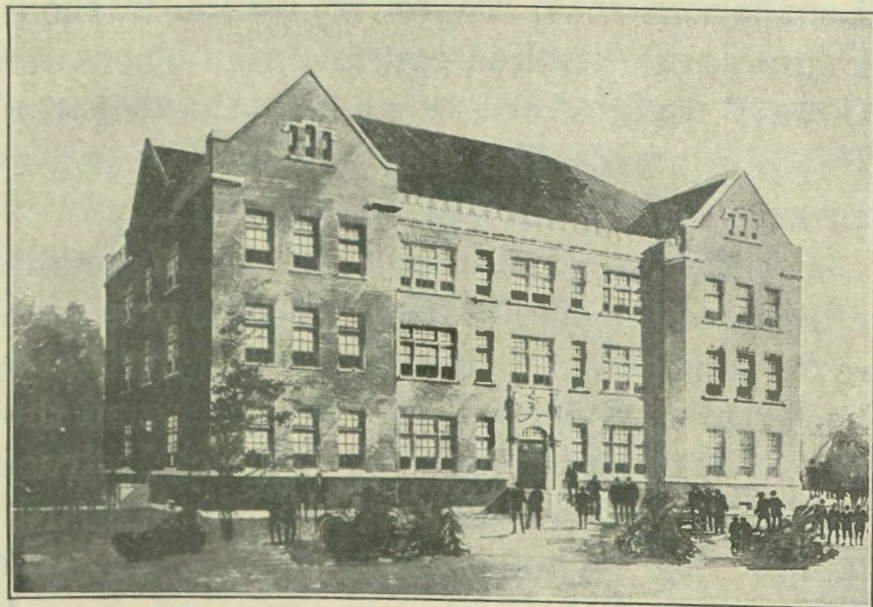


FIG. 25. *The State Experiment Station at Gainesville.*

support from the Federal government. Both these institutions are growing rapidly in efficiency and numbers. A school for the blind and deaf and dumb children is located at St. Augustine. The Florida State Agricultural and Mechanical

College for Negroes is at Tallahassee. These institutions are managed by a Board of Control of five members appointed by the Governor, and are thus eliminated from politics.

Stetson University (Fig. 38) at DeLand, Rollins College (Fig. 40) at Winter Park, and other institutions for higher education are accomplishing splendid work in the education of the young people of Florida.

The high schools have made wonderful advancement during the last ten years in thoroughness of study and in material improvements. Every town of considerable size has a senior high school and nearly every village a junior high school. Many handsome school buildings have been built and others are in process of erection. (Fig. 26.)



FIG. 26. *Duval High School building, Jacksonville.*



## II. THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE

There are forty-seven counties in the state, which may be studied in the following groups: West Florida, including the seven counties west of the Apalachicola River; Middle Florida, comprising the region between the Apalachicola and the Suwanee rivers; East Florida, including the region east of the Suwanee River and extending as far south as the 29th parallel; and South Florida, which includes all that portion of the state which lies south of the 29th parallel.

### WEST FLORIDA

**Escambia County** lies farthest west in the state. Farming and lumbering are the principal occupations of the people. Among the fruits of this county pears yield most abundantly. *Pensacola*, with a population of 30,000, is the third city in size in Florida. Its harbor, guarded by forts Barrancas and Pickens (Figs. 3 and 27), is one of the finest on the southern coast. A United States navy yard is located near Fort Barrancas. Being a port of entry and having railroad connections east and north, *Pensacola* has fine commercial facilities. (Figs. 28 and 30.) It ships a great deal of lumber, naval stores, and cotton.

**Santa Rosa County** has fine forests which yield quantities of sawmill products and naval stores. The manufacture of sashes constitutes an important industry. The leading farm products are corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. Sheep raising and the sale of wool bring a valuable income. As this county is indented by the bays

of Escambia and Pensacola, it has a long shore line. The beach on Santa Rosa Island is beautiful. *Milton*, the county seat, has a population of 1,432.

**Walton County** is indented on the south by Choctawhatchee Bay and is intersected by a great many small streams. It is well adapted to farming and is the leading county in sheep raising and in the sale of wool. Another important industry is lumbering, the sawmill products alone for 1907 being valued at more than two and a half million dollars. *DeFuniak Springs* is the county seat. For years it has been the assembling place for the West Florida Chautauqua. Palmer Collegiate Institute is located at this place.

**Washington County** is indented on the south by St. Andrews Bay, which affords good fishing grounds. It has large interests in sheep raising and in general farming. Lumbering and the manufacture of naval stores are important industries. *Chipley*, with a population of 751, is the largest town. *Vernon*, a growing town in the northern part of the county is the county seat.

**Holmes County** is the smallest county in the state, but has a number of growing villages. One branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad crosses the northern part and another branch the southern part of this county. The principal industries are farming and the manufacture of lumber and naval stores. *Bonifay* is the county seat. *Westville* has a thriving lumber trade.

**Jackson County** is one of the finest farming counties in the state of Florida. It ranks first

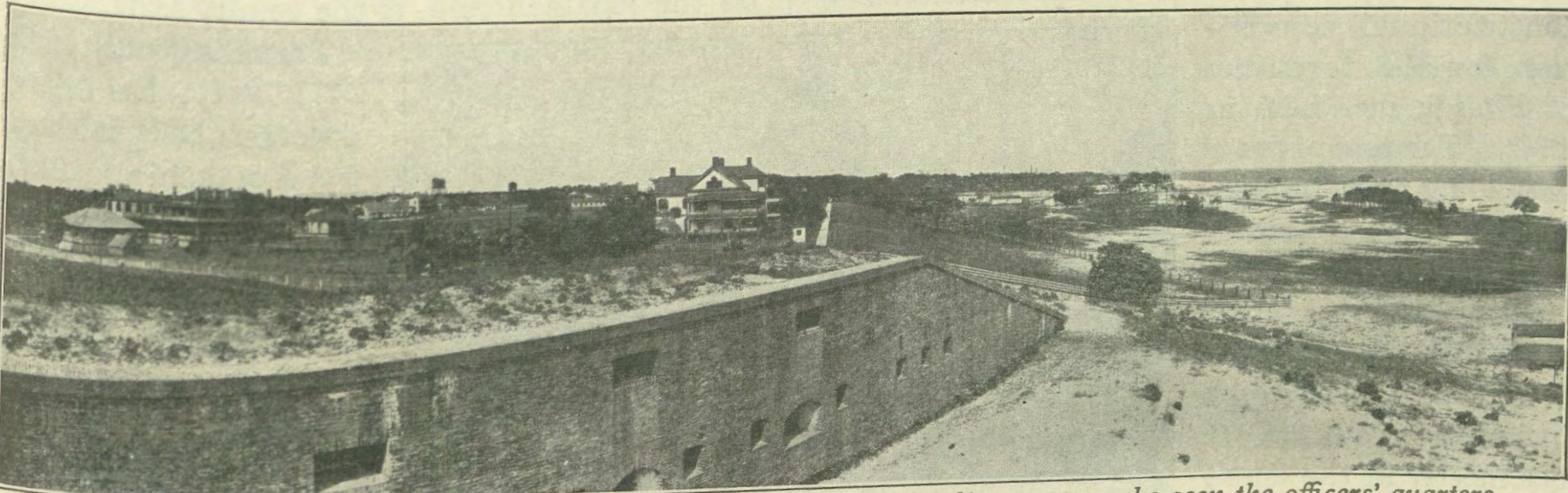


FIG. 27. A view of Pensacola Bay and Fort Barrancas. In the distance may be seen the officers' quarters, the hospital, barracks, and parade grounds.



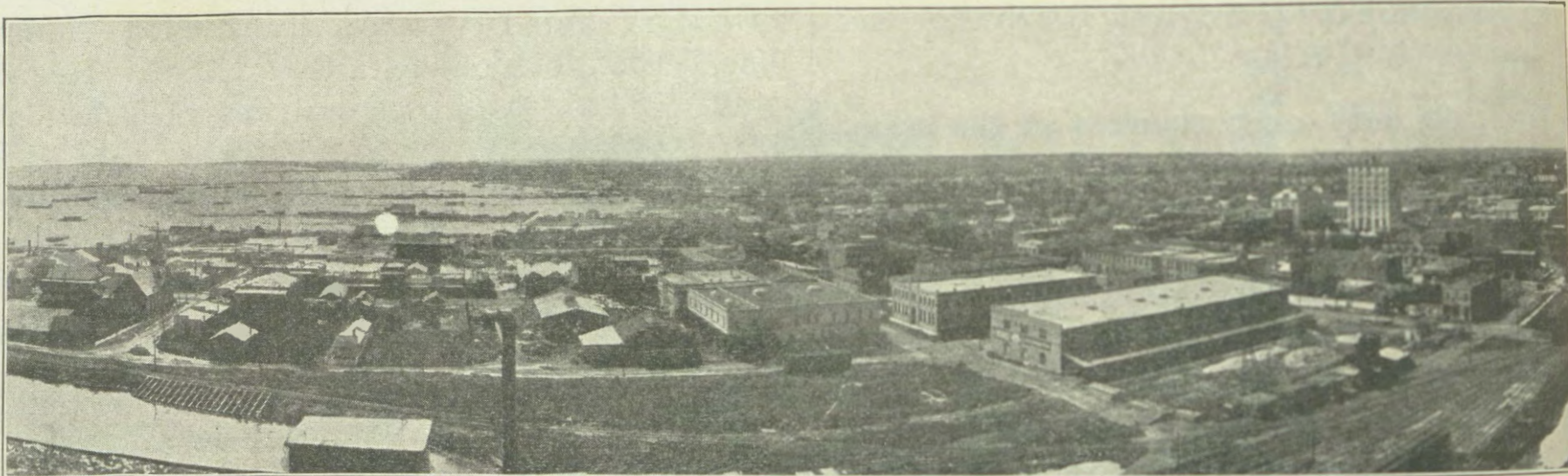


FIG. 28. Panoramic view of Pensacola, showing the western water front.

in the production of cotton and in the making of syrup from sugar cane. Corn and peanuts, mules, horses, and cows are among other leading farm products. Naval stores and lumber are important manufactured products. *Marianna*, on the Chipola River, is the county seat, and has a population of 1,411. (Fig. 29.) It is the site of the State Reform School. Jackson County has many fine springs, the largest of which is Chipola.

**Calhoun County**, like other West Florida counties, has manufacturing interests in lumber and naval stores. It produces fine crops of rice, grapes, and figs, and realizes a good income from the sale of honey. This county has the advantage of a long coast line on the south. The Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railroad has recently been completed to *Panama City*. The Apalachicola & Northern Railroad extends to *St. Josephs*, a coast station with a deep-water harbor. It was an important shipping point in the early history of Florida, but was almost devastated by a yellow-fever epidemic. The constitutional convention for the territory of Florida met here in 1838. The town is now rebuilding in a promising and substantial way. *Blountstown* is the county seat.

#### MIDDLE FLORIDA

Middle Florida includes ten counties. It lies mostly in the curve formed by the peninsula

and West Florida, is forty miles wide at the narrowest place, and contains one of the principal lake regions of the state.

**Gadsden County** is noted for its tobacco raising, in which it excels every county in the state. (Fig. 15.) The soil is good, too, for general farming. Fullers' earth was first discovered and mined in America in Gadsden County, and the mines, now in operation, are profitable investments. *Quincy* is the county seat. Other important towns are *Chattahoochee*, the seat of the state asylum for the insane, and *Havana*, in the northeastern part of the county.

**Liberty County** lies between the Ocklockonee and Apalachicola rivers. The principal occupations are farming and the manufacture of naval stores. A great impetus to the development of this county was the building of the Apalachicola & Northern Railway, which connects with the Louisville & Nashville road at *River Junction*, near the Georgia state line. *Bristol*, on the Apalachicola, is the county seat.

**Franklin County**, south of Liberty, has a long coastline, being indented by Apalachicola Bay. James Island, forming a part of the county but separated from the mainland by Crooked River, is a summer resort for many Floridians. *Apalachicola*, the county seat, is one of the old towns of the



FIG. 29. The Jackson County courthouse, Marianna.



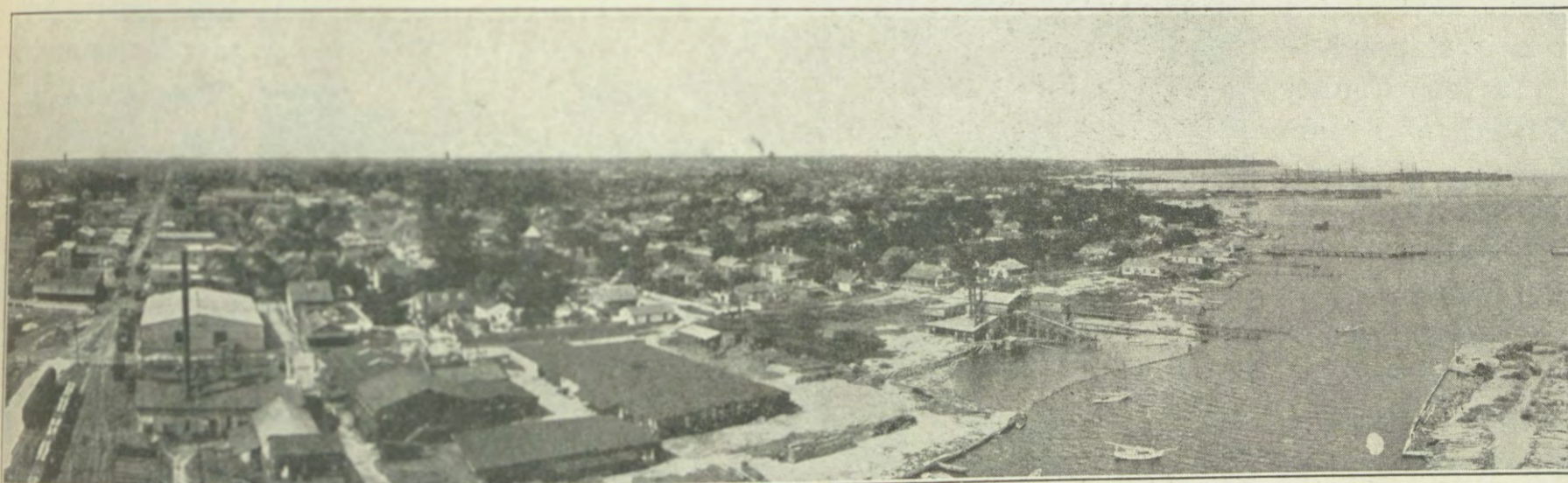


FIG. 30. Panoramic view of Pensacola, showing the eastern water front.

state. It has fine old trees and shell-paved streets. The manufacture of lumber and naval stores forms an important industry, but fishing is the leading occupation of this county. The gathering and shipping of oysters is especially profitable. *Carrabelle*, on James Island, is a thriving fishing town. *Lanark* and *St. Teresa* are popular summer resorts.

**Wakulla County** has more than one significant feature, for in this county is to be found the famous Wakulla Spring, the largest in the state, and here is the St. Marks Railroad, the first railroad line built in Florida and the third in the United States. The sale of naval stores is the source of good income. The cultivation of corn, peanuts, and other farm products constitutes the principal industry. *Crawfordville*, population 900, is the county seat. *St. Marks* is a small but historic place, having been the shipping point in the old days for all the cotton in this part of the country.

**Leon County** is situated in the hill country of Florida and contains many beautiful lakes. It is an excellent farming country, producing cotton, tobacco, corn, and other field products. It is the leading county in the sale of pecans, and receives a valuable income from pear orchards. Dairying is also an important business.

*Tallahassee*, a picturesque place, is the county seat of Leon and

the capital of the state. (Figs. 23 and 31.) The State College for Women is located in the west end of the city. (Figs. 32 and 33.) Immediately south of town is located the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. In the city cemetery rest the remains of a nephew of Napoleon, Achille Murat, who at one time made his home in Florida.

On one of the hills adjoining the city De Soto's soldiers camped during their first winter in this country. Pieces of old Spanish armor have been found on this camp ground.

**Jefferson County.** Farming is carried on in this county on a large scale. Large crops of cotton, corn, and watermelons are raised. Pecans, figs, and pears yield abundantly. Though great quantities of timber have been cut for years, the county still has a fine annual income from sawmill products and naval stores.

*Monticello*, the county seat, is one of the oldest towns in the state. *Aucilla* and *Wacissa* are stations of importance.

**Madison County** is adapted to general farming. The leading productions are cotton, corn, and

peanuts. This county produces a great many horses and mules, and some other live stock. *Madison*, population 1,217, is the county seat. Besides a good high school, it has the Florida Normal Institute for training teachers. *Greenville* is a stirring town from which a

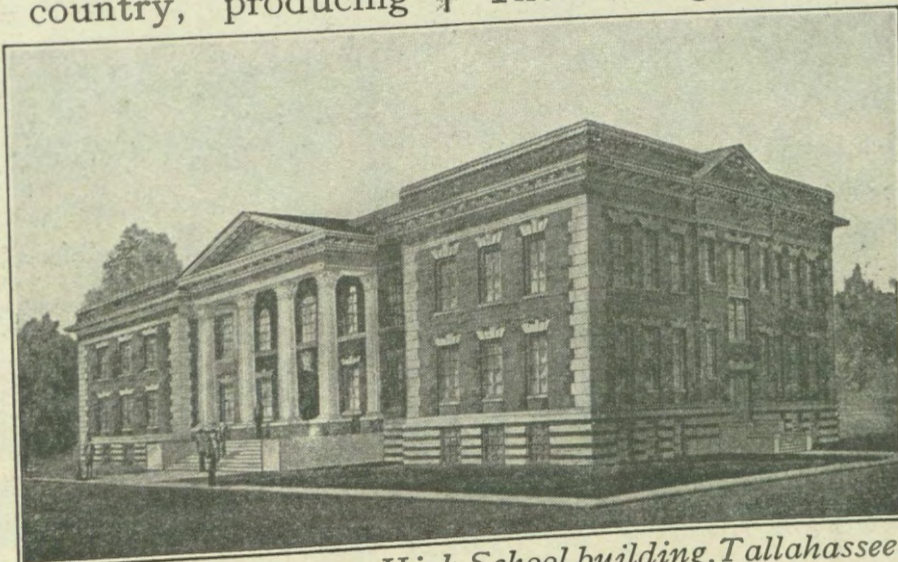


FIG. 31. Leon County High School building, Tallahassee.



great deal of cotton is shipped.

**Taylor County.** Though some farming is carried on, its greatest industries are the manufacturing of lumber and naval stores. *Perry*, the county seat, with a population of 2,628, is a growing town with a good lumber trade and a thriving railroad business. The waters of *Hampton*

*Springs*, a few miles from *Perry*, are excellent for their medicinal properties.

**Hamilton County.** The principal occupation is farming. Large quantities of cotton, corn, peanuts, and other farm products are raised. Another flourishing business is the raising of mules. The income from sawmill products and shingles is more than half a million dollars a year. *Jasper*, situated at the crossing of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Georgia Southern & Florida railroads, is the county seat. *White Springs*, with a population of 1,282, is the largest town in the county. On account of the medicinal properties of the spring water,



FIG. 32. A view of Bryan Hall, the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.

this place is a popular health resort.

**Lafayette County.** Here are valuable forests of cypress, pine, and other trees. Large quantities of lumber and naval stores are manufactured. At *Alton* there is an electric sawmill, the largest plant of its kind in the state. Cotton, corn, field peas, cattle, hogs, and other farm prod-

ucts are raised. *Mayo* is the county seat.

#### EAST FLORIDA

East Florida includes thirteen counties, representing a variety of industries and having a larger population than any other section of the state.

**Suwanee County** lies within a curve of the river of the same name, being bounded on the north, west, and south by this stream. Its mines yield 200,000 tons of phosphate a year. It excels in sawmill products, which in 1907 were valued at \$2,877,500. The raising of live stock is an important industry. In the production of corn and sweet potatoes this county

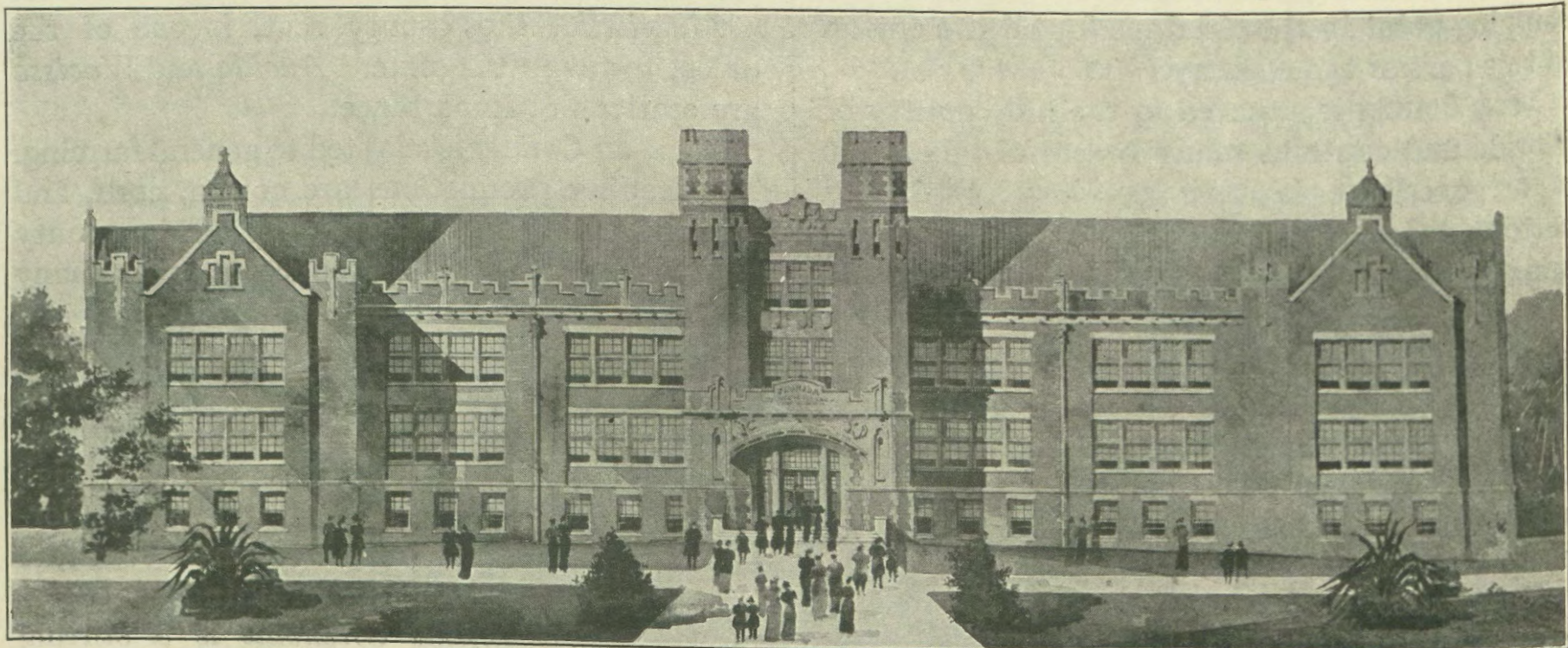


FIG. 33. Administration Building, the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.



ranks first. Sugar cane, pecans, and pears are grown in great abundance. A large acreage is planted in vineyards. *Live Oak*, with a population of 7,200, is the largest inland town in the state and is an important railroad center.

**Columbia County** is engaged in farming, lumbering, and mining for phosphate. Cotton, corn, oats, peanuts, sugar cane, and grapes are the leading productions, while the raising of milch cows, hogs, and mules constitutes a profitable industry. A steady business in phosphate mining, and in the manufacture of sawmill and planing-mill products, is kept up in this county. *Lake City*, the county seat, has a population of 6,509. It is advancing rapidly in manufactures and trade. Columbia College, an institution under the auspices of the Baptist Church, is located here. *Fort White* is a growing town. *Watertown* has important lumber interests.

**Alachua County** has large interests in live stock—in mules, hogs, and thoroughbred cattle. It leads all the other counties in the number and value of horses. It is one of the first counties in the production of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, and peaches.

Truck farming is one of the chief industries; quantities of melons and garden products are raised. The manufacturing of naval stores and sawmill products and the mining of phosphate are sources of immense income.

*Gainesville* is the county seat. It is also the site of the State University. (Fig. 24.) *High Springs* is an important railroad town.

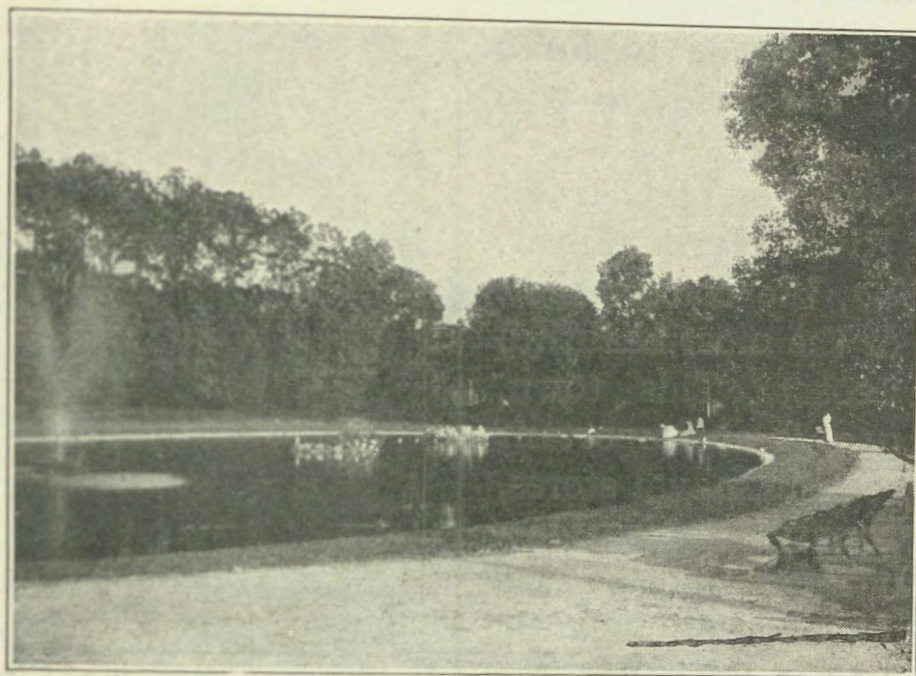


FIG. 34. Scene in Riverside Park, Jacksonville.

naval stores amounts to nearly a million dollars a year. *Starke*, the county seat, has a population of 1,103, and is the principal shipping point for strawberries. *Lake Butler*, *Lawtey*, and *Hampton* are thriving towns.

**Levy County** has the advantage of a long coast line, being bordered on the southwest by Waccassassee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Fishing and the gathering of sponges are carried on here. Other industries are general farming, cattle raising, and the manufacture of lumber, while one of the chief occupations of the people is truck farming. Nearly 48,000 crates of cucumbers are shipped from this county every year. *Cedar Keys*, built on one of the keys off the coast, has a salubrious climate. *Bronson* is the county seat.

**Baker County** has a good income from sawmill products. Excellent crops of cotton, corn, and peanuts are raised. Pears and peaches are shipped from this county, and grapes are raised in large quantities. *MacLenny* is the county seat. Other towns are *Glen St. Mary*, *Sanderson*, and *Olustee*. Within Baker County is the battle ground of *Olustee* (1864). The state organization of the Daughters of the



FIG. 35. A view of Forsythe Street, in the business district of Jacksonville.



Confederacy is now collecting funds to build a monument in honor of the soldiers who fought there.

**Nassau County** has almost a complete water boundary in the St. Marys River, Nassau River, and the ocean. *Fernandina*, the county seat, has a fine harbor and one of the most beautiful beaches on the Florida coast. This town, having a population of 4,959, is an important shipping point for lumber, cotton, naval stores, and phosphate. Nassau County has considerable farming interests. It is crossed by the Georgia Southern & Florida and the Atlantic Coast Line railways and by the Seaboard Air Line in two directions.

**Duval County** has an immense commercial business. The city of *Jacksonville* (Figs. 4 and 35), being the connecting point for four main lines of railway, the head of ocean navigation for the state, and of steamboat traffic on the St. Johns, is an important shipping point. It is the metropolis of the state; population 57,699, census of 1910. Although the city has been devastated by fire more than once, it now has magnificent public buildings,

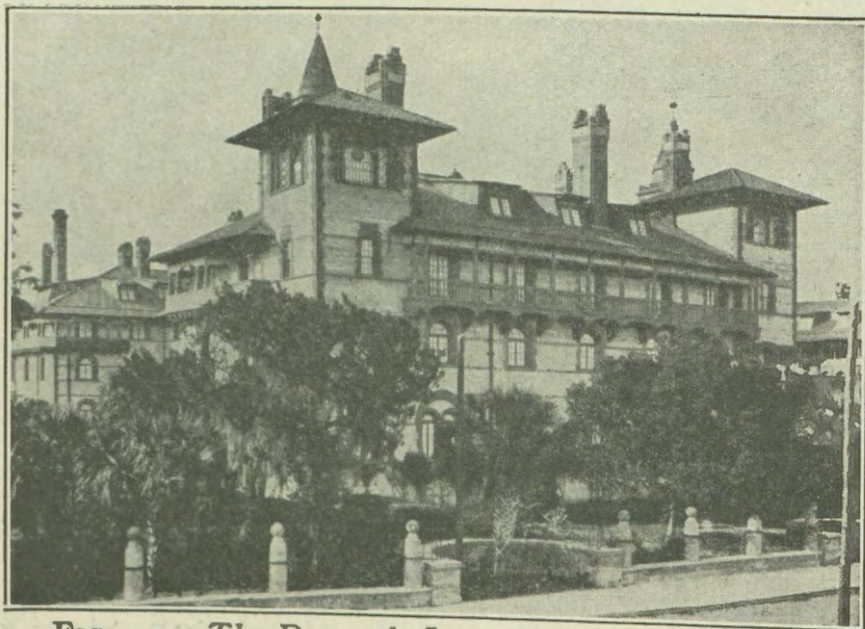


FIG. 37. *The Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine.*



FIG. 38. *A view of Elizabeth Hall, John B. Stetson University.*

fine residences and churches, and beautiful parks and driveways. (Fig 34.)

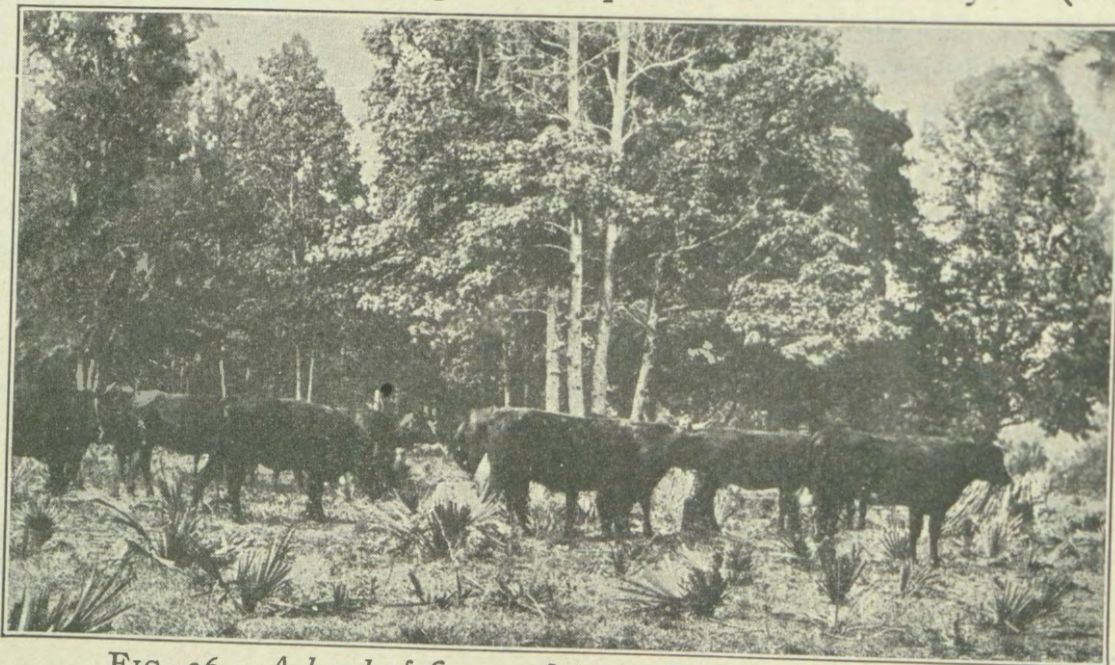


FIG. 36. *A herd of fine cattle on a Marion County farm.*

Truck farming constitutes a profitable occupation, fine strawberries and melons being among the leading articles shipped. The products of its lumber and planing mills have an estimated value of over a million dollars a year, and the manufacture of fertilizer, three and a half million. Ship building and ship repairing and the making of ice are other important industries.

**Clay County** is well watered by numerous small streams and several lakes. It is bounded on the east by the St. Johns River, a location that affords good transportation. The brick works of this county form a source of valuable income, as do also manufactories for lumber and naval stores. Watermelons, pears, peaches, grapes, and wine are all important products.

*Green Cove Springs*, a beautiful place of 1,077 inhabitants, is the county seat. The water from Green Cove Springs has medicinal properties. It is utilized as the water supply for the town. The Florida Military Academy for boys is located at this place. *Middleburg*



is a thriving town with large lumber interests.

**St. Johns County** has a ridge of land passing through the middle from north to south. Several short streams on the east flow toward the Atlantic, and about as many more on the west drain into the St. Johns River. This county produces a quantity of naval stores and some lumber. It leads in the production of grapes and wine, and yields large crops of figs. It produces more than half the Irish potatoes grown in the state. Corn, hay, sweet potatoes, and cassava are also raised.



FIG. 39. A banana field on the East Coast.

**St. Augustine**, the oldest settlement by Europeans in America, is the county seat. It has 5,121 inhabitants. Among the unique attractions of this city are the old city gates (Fig. 1), the so-called old slave market, and Fort Marion. The Memorial Church and the palatial hotels (Fig. 37) show the improvements of a modern city. *Hastings*, the center of the Irish potato district, is a thriving place.

**Putnam County** is traversed from north to south by the St. Johns River. This waterway and the several main lines of railway in the county afford ample means for transportation. At *Edgar* and *McMeekin* are valuable kaolin mines. Putnam is the leading county in the production of field peas, and the second in the growing of Irish potatoes. Sweet potatoes,

sugar cane, and peaches are other important products. Of manufactured goods, sawmill products and naval stores bring in more than half a million dollars a year. *Palatka*, the county seat, has large factories for sashes, doors, tanks, and shingles. It has a commodious hotel for tourists, and entertains many northern guests during the winter season. The county is far enough south to produce some citrus fruits. *Interlaken*, *Crescent City*, *San Mateo*, *Florahome*, and *Bostwick* are important places.

**Marion County.** The wealth of this county is in its phosphate mines and agricultural industries. It raises large crops of general farm products and excels in producing hay and melons. From the truck farms large shipments of vegetables are made. Citrus fruits are grown in this county, especially near the lakes. The raising of horses and of other live stock constitutes an important industry. (Fig. 36.) Lime is manufactured in large quantities.

Many beautiful lakes besides Silver Spring are situated in Marion County, and the famous *Oklawaha River* (Fig. 7) passes through it from south to north. *Ocala*, with a population of 4,493, is the county seat, and is a town of modern improvements. *Dunnellon* is the center of a large phosphate district.



FIG. 40. Scene on the campus of Rollins College, Winter Park.



**Volusia County** borders on the Atlantic Ocean and has delightful seashore resorts in *New Smyrna*, *Ormond*, *Seabreeze*, and *Daytona Beach*. The county is crossed three times by the Florida East Coast Railway. The making of brick and concrete is a very profitable industry. General farm products are grown in moderate quantities. Volusia County leads in the production of peaches and cassava. Citrus fruits grow in abundance, and honey is a source of good income.

*DeLand*, a modern town of 1,496 people, is the county seat. Stetson University is located here. (Fig. 38.) *Daytona*, situated on the Halifax River, is one of the most beautiful towns in Florida.

#### SOUTH FLORIDA

South Florida includes seventeen counties lying almost entirely below the 29th parallel. This section includes a large part of the phosphate lands. It has splendidly developed interests in cattle raising and fishing, and there has been a remarkable growth in the fruit and vegetable industries.

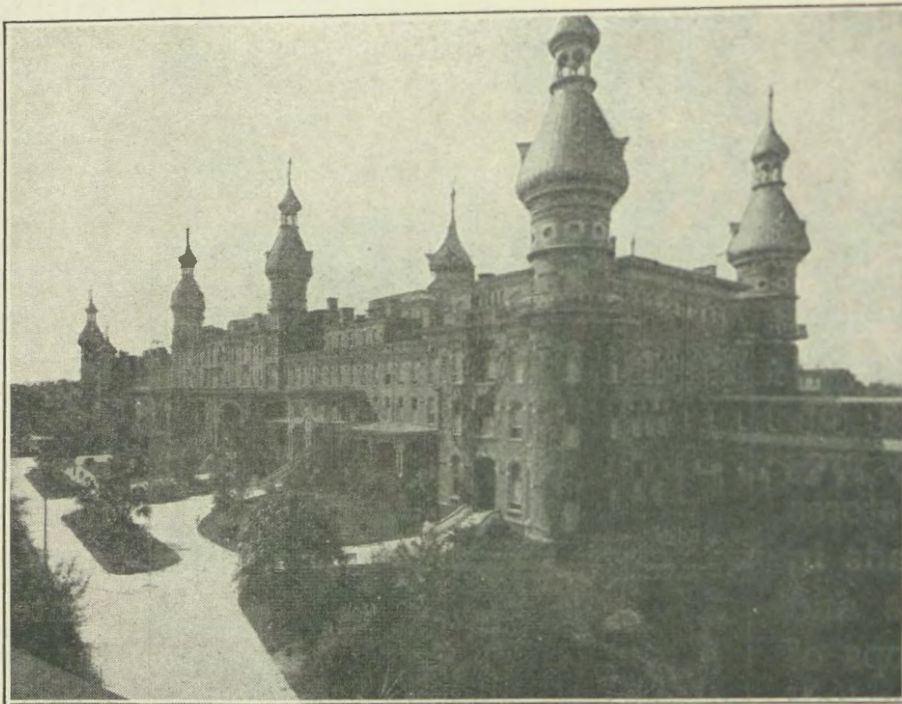


FIG. 41. *Tampa Bay Hotel, one of the magnificent hotels of Tampa.*

**Orange County** is so named because of its large acreage in oranges. The annual income from citrus fruits amounts to more than \$827,000 a year. Grapes grow easily, and wine making is an important industry. From the truck farms of Orange more lettuce is marketed than from any other county. The annual celery crop is more than twice the amount grown in all the other

counties combined. *Sanford*, on Lake Monroe, is the center of this industry. The manufacture of boxes, crates, and barrels brings a good income, as does also that of naval stores, stone, and bricks. The raising of poultry and live stock is a profitable business.

At *Winter Park*, a winter resort, is located Rollins College. (Fig. 40.) *Orlando*, lying in a beautiful lake region, is the county seat. Its population is 3,258. *Zellwood*, *Apopka*, *Oakland*, and other towns are growing rapidly.

**Brevard County** has a level surface and a long shore line. The Indian River (Fig. 12), in the eastern part, is wide and bordered by a wonderful growth of vegetation. The principal

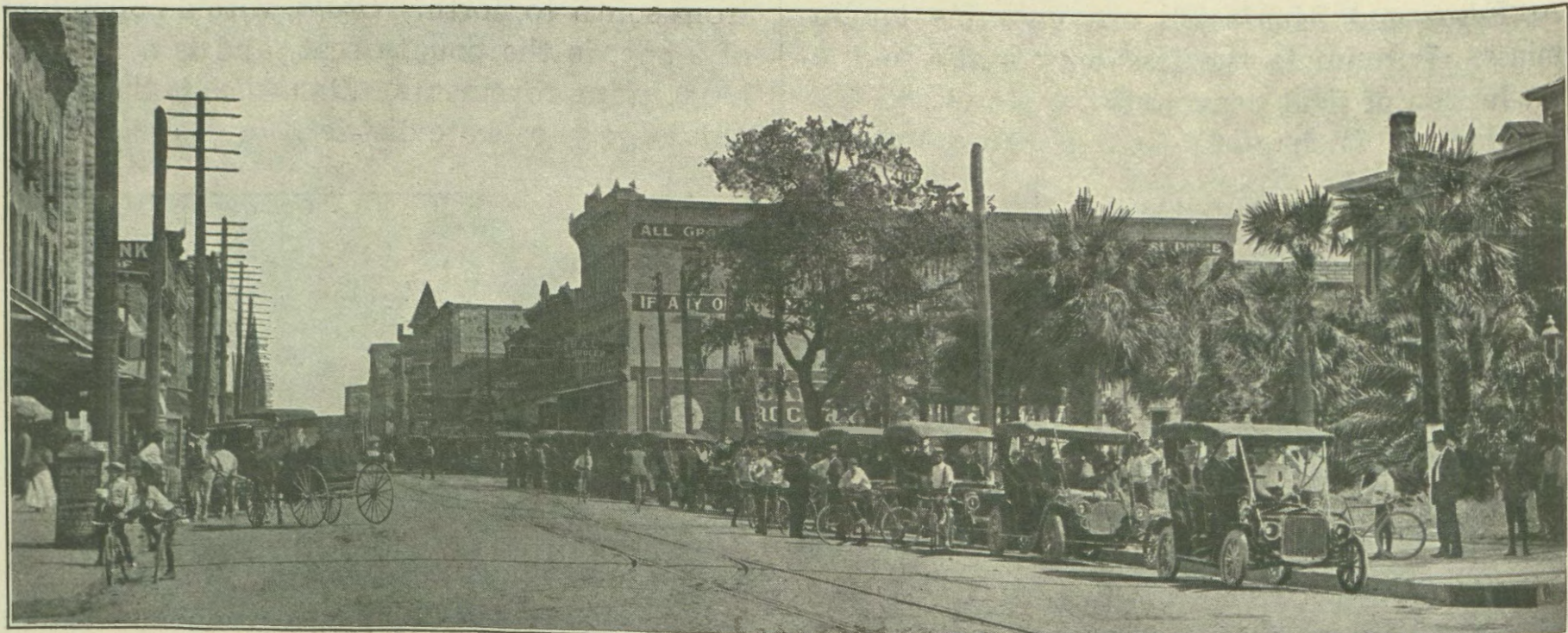


FIG. 42. *A view of Franklin Street, an important section of the city of Tampa.*



industries of the county are the manufacture of sawmill products and naval stores and the raising of citrus fruits, bananas (Fig. 39), and pineapples

*Titusville*, with a population of 948, is the county seat. Some other towns of importance are *Cocoa* and *Eau Gallie*.

**Lake County** lies in a region of lakes. Lake George on the north, Lake Apopka on the east, and Lake Harris in the interior are among the largest lakes in the state. At *Richmond* and *Yalaha* are kaolin mines. The manufacture of naval stores is a source of large income. Poultry raising is one of the industries of this county. Fruit and vegetables, and especially oranges and other citrus fruit, English peas, and squashes, are shipped in large quantities.

*Leesburg*, the largest town of Lake County, is an attractive place. It has many tourists in the winter season. *Eustis* is the seat of a Presbyterian college. *Tavares*, the county seat, and *Umatilla* are thriving towns.

**Sumter County** is largely interested in growing fruit and vegetables. Great quantities of lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, and melons are raised on truck farms and shipped to northern markets. The people have provided irrigation facilities to use in truck farming. There are valuable forests which furnish material for the lumber industry. Two railroads cross the county, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. *Sumterville*



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FIG. 43. A cluster of the famous Florida oranges.

is the county seat. *Wildwood* and *St. Catherine* are well-known junctions. *Bushnell*, *Center Hill*, and *Webster* are important towns, being centers of truck-farming districts.

**Citrus County** is bounded on the north and east by the Withlacoochee River and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. Fishing along the coast is an important industry. Naval stores are manufactured. About 27,000 tons of phosphate are annually taken from the mines. Citrus fruits are important productions. *Inverness*, population 856, is the county seat. *Crystal River* is the seat of the fishing industry of the county. *Floral City*, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, is an important town.

**Hernando County** contains a great deal of hammock land besides extensive areas covered with cypress and red cedar forests. Fine citrus fruits are raised in this county. Considerable phosphate is mined. The most important manufactures are naval stores and lumber, their combined value exceeding \$600,000 annually. *Brooksville*, the county seat, is the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Tampa Northern railways.

**Pasco County** is crossed twice by the Atlantic Coast Line, once by the Seaboard Air Line, and once by the Tampa Northern Railroad. Tobacco growing has assumed considerable proportions here. Other important products are velvet beans, cassava, guavas, grapes,



FIG. 44. Scene in an orange grove in Polk County.





FIG. 45. Winter gardening near Fort Pierce.

and peaches. The forests furnish material for lumber and naval stores.

*Dade City*, population 800, is the county seat. At this place is located the South Florida Normal, a department for training teachers that has been added to the Dade City High School. At *San Antonio* is a school under the direction of the Catholic Church.

**Hillsboro County** is deeply indented by Tampa and Hillsboro bays. It has large fishing industries and is the leading county in poultry raising. In the production and sale of oranges and grapefruit it ranks first among the counties. Lemons, celery, and strawberries also are shipped to northern markets.

*Tampa*, the county seat, is a rapidly growing city with a population in 1910 of 38,524 people.



FIG. 46. One of the many pineapple fields in St. Lucie County.

(Fig. 42.) Within the city and its suburbs are 180 cigar factories, the source of an enormous income. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, the post office, and Tampa Bay Hotel (Fig. 41) are among the handsome public buildings in Tampa. *St. Petersburg*, population 4,127, is a popular resort for northern tourists. Other towns of importance are *Plant City*, *Tarpon Springs*, *Dunedin*, and *Clearwater*. Southern College, under the direction of the Methodist Church, is located at *Sutherland*.

**Polk County** includes one of the

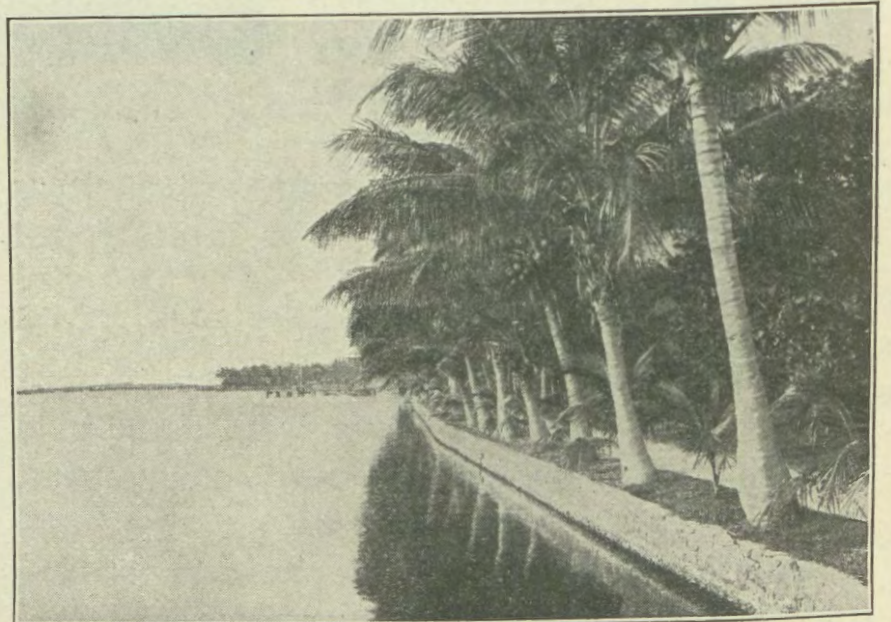


FIG. 47. A view on the lake front at Palm Beach. The trees are cocoanut palms.

finest lake regions of Florida. Many of the lakes contain varieties of food fish, and all of the large lakes are an advantage in protecting orange groves from frost. The principal industry of this county is phosphate mining, in which it leads the state. Half a million tons of what is known as the "pebble" variety are taken from the mines every year.

Rice, sweet potatoes, corn, hay, and other farm products are grown. Citrus fruits are raised in large quantities. (Figs. 43 and 44.) In the shipment of strawberries Polk County ranks next to Bradford. As there are wide pasture lands in the



southern part of the county, cattle raising is an important industry.

*Bartow*, with a population of 2,000, is the county seat. It is a town of modern improvements, with miles of paved streets and fine shade trees.

*Lakeland*, population 3,300, so named from its beautiful lakes, is in the center of the strawberry section, and is a thriving railroad town. *Auburndale*, *Winter Haven*, and *Fort Meade* are growing rapidly. *Mulberry* is a great phosphate center.

**Osceola County** is one of the leading counties in cattle raising. The cattle are shipped to Tampa and to Cuba. General farm products are raised in small quantities, but citrus fruits are cultivated on an extensive scale.

*Kissimmee*, on Lake Tohopekaliga, is the county seat. It has a population of 1,530.

**Manatee County.** The principal occupations are truck farming and the cultivation of citrus fruits. Manatee leads the state in lemon culture and ranks high in the growing of oranges and grapefruit. Quantities of fine vegetables are raised and shipped to other states. Rice is an important crop. Cattle raising is profitable in some parts of the county. *Bradentown*, the county seat, is growing rapidly. Other places of importance are *Palmetto*, *Manatee*, and *Sarasota*. The Manatee River, flowing through a level country and lined on either side with luxuriant vegetation, is a typical stream of South Florida.

**DeSoto County** has a level surface and a great deal of timber land. The manufacture of lumber and naval stores brings in over a million dollars a year. The county ranks first in the raising of cattle and hogs, it having more than three times as many cattle as any other county in the state. Fish and oyster packing is a profitable industry. Being so far south, this county raises citrus fruits to great

advantage. It is the leading county in the production of rice and second in the cultivation of sweet potatoes.

*Arcadia*, population 1,557, is the county seat. *Punta Gorda* and *Charlotte Harbor* are shipping points of importance. *Wauchula* and *Bowling Green* are thriving towns.

**Lee County** is interested in the cattle industry, but the principal occupation is the growing of citrus fruits. It is the leading county in the production of limes and cocoanuts. A great many bananas, guavas, pineapples, and avocado pears also are raised, and tomatoes are shipped in large quantities.

*Fort Myers* is the county seat of Lee County, and is a terminus of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. It has a population of 1,425.

**St. Lucie County** is situated on the east coast. On the banks of the Indian River are groves of palms and other luxuriant trees. Nearly every station on this river is a health resort. The growing of fruits and vegetables is the chief industrial interest of this county. (Fig. 45.) It ranks first in the production of guavas, and realizes



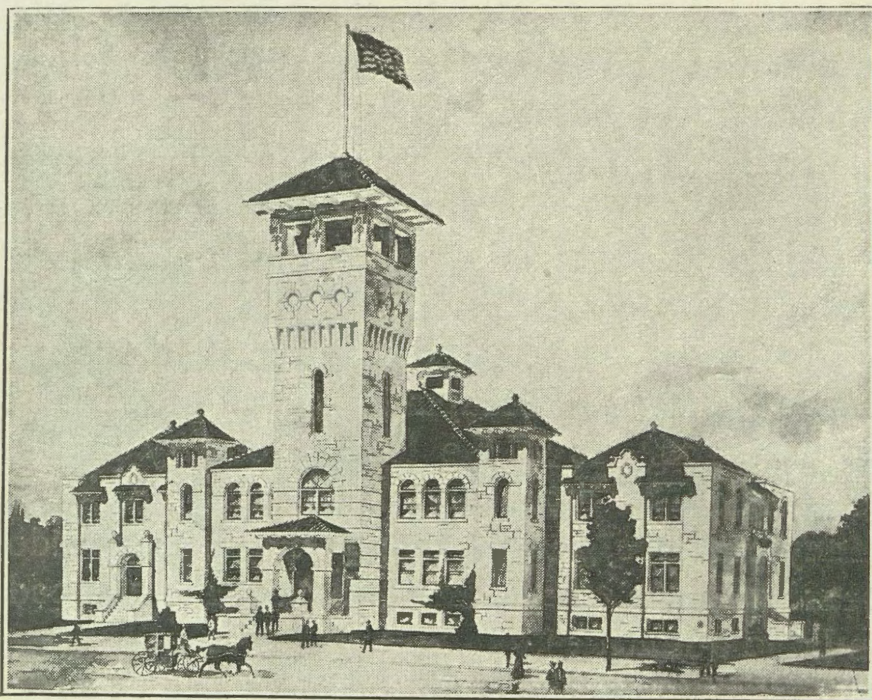
FIG. 48. A view of the interior of a tomato-packing house in Palm Beach County.

nearly \$200,000 a year from shipments of pineapples. (Fig. 46.) Bananas also grow well here. *Fort Pierce*, population 1,032, is the county seat. *White City*, *Sebastian*, and *Jensen* are important towns.

**Palm Beach County.** The eastern part of this county is highly improved (Fig. 47), but in the west and south near Lake Okechobee and in the Everglades it is still undeveloped. The soil is finely adapted to the growing of fruits and vegetables, large shipments of pineapples, guavas, and tomatoes being made every year. (Fig. 48.)

*West Palm Beach*, population 1,280, on Lake Worth, is the county seat. (Fig. 49.) It is one of the greatest resorts in the southern states. On the east side of the lake are several palatial



FIG. 49. *The High School building, West Palm Beach.*

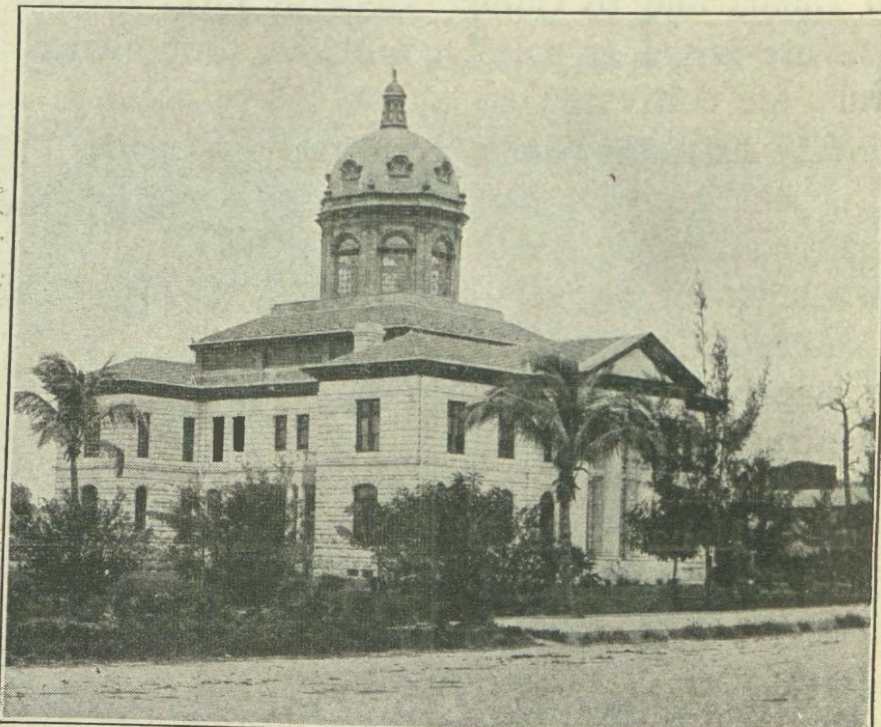
hotels; the largest is the Royal Poinciana, accommodating 2,000 guests. *Delray, Pompano, Yamato, Lantana, Hypoluxo, and Boynton* are shipping points for fruit and vegetables.

**Dade County** has a long shore line, being indented on the east and south by portions of the Atlantic Ocean. The fishing grounds of Biscayne Bay form the basis for a large fish and oyster trade. A large part of the county has not been surveyed, being in the Everglades section; but in the east the soil is fine and exceedingly favorable for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. In the production of pineapples, mangoes, avocado pears, bananas, tomatoes, and peppers, this county ranks first. Other vegetables grow in large quantities.

*Miami*, population 4,733, the county seat (Fig. 50), is connected by steamer with Nassau

in the Bahamas. It is a city with modern improvements and is a great resort for tourists.

**Monroe County** includes a portion of the mainland of the state and a number of the adjoining keys. Very little of it has been surveyed. There are cypress and mangrove swamps on the shore, and only on the islands are the settlements built. *Key West*, with a population of 25,500 and the fourth city of Florida in size, is built on an island. A naval station and army post are located here. Fishing is an important industry; not only food fish but sponges and green turtles are shipped from this point. The cigar manufactures bring in

FIG. 50. *The courthouse at Miami, Dade County.*

an income of more than \$2,000,000 a year. *Key West*, the farthest south of any city in the Union, is a popular resort for tourists.

### THE COUNTIES OF FLORIDA

COUNTY	AREA, SQUARE MILES	POPULATION, 1910	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION, 1905	COUNTY	AREA, SQUARE MILES	POPULATION, 1910	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION, 1905
Alachua.....	1,283	34,305	Gainesville.....	5,413	Levy.....	1,133	10,361	Bronson.....	.....
Baker.....	585	4,805	MacLennny.....	370	Liberty.....	725	4,700	Bristol.....	.....
Bradford.....	552	14,090	Starke.....	1,103	Madison.....	693	16,919	Madison.....	1,217
Brevard.....	1,156	4,717	Titusville.....	948	Manatee.....	1,275	9,550	Bradentown.....	1,494
Calhoun.....	1,067	7,465	Blountstown.....	300	Marion.....	1,640	26,941	Ocala.....	4,493
Citrus.....	612	6,731	Inverness.....	.....	Monroe.....	1,125	21,563	Key West.....	20,498
Clay.....	622	6,116	Green Cove Springs.....	1,077	Nassau.....	645	10,525	Fernandina.....	4,959
Columbia.....	792	17,689	Lake City.....	6,509	Orange.....	1,315	19,107	Orlando.....	3,258
Dade.....	4,424	11,933	Miami.....	4,733	Osceola.....	1,827	5,507	Kissimmee.....	1,530
DeSoto.....	3,755	14,200	Arcadia.....	1,557	Palm Beach.....	.....	5,577	West Palm Beach.....	1,280
Duval.....	822	75,163	*Jacksonville.....	57,699	Pasco.....	750	7,502	Dade City.....	800
Escambia.....	668	36,549	Pensacola.....	21,505	Polk.....	1,967	24,148	Bartow.....	1,950
Franklin.....	731	5,201	Apalachicola.....	3,244	Putnam.....	772	13,096	Palatka.....	3,950
Gadsden.....	500	22,198	Quincy.....	1,075	Saint John.....	960	13,208	St. Augustine.....	5,121
Hamilton.....	508	11,825	Jasper.....	941	Saint Lucie.....	1,260	4,075	Fort Pierce.....	800
Hernando.....	475	4,997	Brooksville.....	709	Santa Rosa.....	1,528	14,897	Milton.....	1,432
Hillsboro.....	1,309	78,374	*Tampa.....	38,524	Sumter.....	599	6,696	Sumterville.....	.....
Holmes.....	435	11,557	Bonifay.....	.....	Suwanee.....	689	18,603	Live Oak.....	7,200
Jackson.....	963	29,821	Marianna.....	1,411	Taylor.....	1,100	7,103	Perry.....	2,628
Jefferson.....	593	17,210	Monticello.....	1,000	Volusia.....	1,281	16,510	DeLand.....	1,496
Lafayette.....	1,202	6,710	Mayo.....	494	Wakulla.....	601	4,802	Crawfordville.....	.....
Lake.....	1,128	9,509	Tavares.....	140	Walton.....	1,384	16,460	DeFuniak Springs.....	1,230
Lee.....	4,641	6,294	Fort Myers.....	1,425	Washington.....	1,425	16,403	Vernon.....	.....
Leon.....	730	19,427	Tallahassee.....	3,311	*Census of 1910.				















